MARVELLOUS OFFER.—If you want a watch similar to as worn at sales, with pure brass cases as fine as gold, for ladies or gents who will forward us a Postal Order for Rs. 6-8, for which we will forward you a NON-PERISH BICYCLE CHAIN together with our OFFER. After you receive the beautiful Watch, we shall expect you to show it to your friends and call their attention to it. Advertisement. The Watch is sent free by registered parcel post on receipt of remittance with our Advertisement and we will send the MARVELLOUS OFFER which we will send. The Watch is warranted for 3 years. Orders not executed by V. P. P. Packing and Postage extra.

MAPIT BROS.
NEW ROAD LAHORE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,556—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk. LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
6th Aug.	ARABIA	7923		
12th „	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951		
26th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th „	PENINSULAR	8294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd „	ORIENTAL	8294	VICTORIA	6325
30th „	MALTA	6004		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7923		
21st „	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6535
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th „	ORIENTAL	8294	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Seiller	10th Aug. 1905.
SERA	8,876	Schmitt	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	9,916	Boyer	5th Oct 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	8,63 5	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Rianne	16th Sept. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 535. 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

WINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 11 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,955 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 11 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahommrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents

Bombay, 4th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mocco	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	1os. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,009	19th „ „
* AUSTRIA	R. Cattelani	7,528	5th Oct. „
* PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 220. 2nd Class Rs. 435. Saloon Rs. 310

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Saloon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 351
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 650.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 600.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Rail way employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c. Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abroy	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3099	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3306	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3503	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's B R'ings Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Tilbury Dock or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

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ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S PLANTERS,

CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.

ALSO

BEST GERMAN HAVANA

From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order TO

E. E. GOREY & CO.,

NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1

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For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for SYPHILITIC TROUBLES.

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Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER! For Prices Samples Apply to

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SHARMA'S LABORATORY, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

RIDING AND SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

		Rs.
WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ... from	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ... „ „	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ... „ „	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ... „ „	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

		Rs.
GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	... from	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ... „ „	4

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[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 „
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12 „

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive Indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and readers; growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. These Pills restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TEACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON Co., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Post Box No. 1, Dadar, Discount to the Trade.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 8
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21 0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ „ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks ...	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain ...	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the Sum for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death or			Age next Birthday.
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	33 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	33 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 15	21
22	22 9	50 0	34 7	31 7	64 6	47 10	38 3	22
23	23 1	50 13	34 0	31 15	64 6	47 10	37 15	23
24	23 9	51 8	35 13	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 7	24
25	24 2	52 5	35 4	32 9	64 13	48 0	38 9	25
26	24 11	53 3	35 15	33 0	65 1	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 3	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	39 15	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	37 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 10	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 3	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 3	68 4	52 5	43 14	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 8	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 8	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 1	69 3	53 8	45 3	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 13	46 1	70 12	54 8	46 0	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	46 2	70 6	55 0	46 14	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	48 7	71 0	55 14	47 12	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	48 13	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4-0 only. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

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E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 60= SIXTY per share for the year ended 30th June, 1905, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1905.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH September, 1905, at 6 A. M.

WALTER} LANG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 5th August, 1905.

BYCULLA CLUB,

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Wednesday the 30th August, 1905, at 9-30 P. M,

A. H. DEANE,
Hony Secretary,

27th July, 1905.

POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 12TH AUGUST, 1905,

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 7th August, 1905.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd August, 1905.

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MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

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Applicants must possess such professional qualifications as will be recognised by the Chief Engineer, to the Government of Burma, as entitling them to exemption from local Government examination.

The appointment will be made by the Municipal Committee subject to the sanction of the Local Government and subject to the production by the selected candidate of a Medical Certificate of fitness for service signed by the Civil Surgeon and Health Officer of the Station or District in which applicant resides and in the service of the Government.

The engagement will be terminable on either side on three months' notice being given, except in case of misconduct.

By Order,
J. H. CASTOR,
For Secretary, Moulmein Municipality,
Moulmein, Dated 10th July, 1905.

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Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,000,000
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ESTABLISHED 1895

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Among the many brilliant and distinguished women of to-day, few have had a more interesting and hazardous career than Lady Briggs. As correspondent of the *Morning Post* in the Soudan Campaign and the Boer War, her vigorous descriptive accounts speedily compelled wide-spread attention. Lady Briggs had already achieved phenomenal distinction when in 1897 she daringly edited "Naval Administrations—1827 to 1892," the great work of her late husband, Sir John H. Briggs, who for 65 years was chief clerk and Reader to the Lords of the Admiralty. But it was reserved until 1901 for Lady Briggs to attain a unique distinction for her sex, by the publication of her remarkable book 'The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War." Her astonishing activities and literary labours induced an intellectual weariness which expressed itself in severe headaches and neuralgia, and in the letter which follows, Lady Briggs conveys her gratitude for the effective manner in which Phosferine arrested all her Nerve Disorders and restored and reinforced her Nervous System.

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Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
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WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
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Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Florilline Tooth Powder being composed in parts of Honey [illegible] distinction to the taste, and the Florilline Tooth Paste [illegible]

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 3.

SECURITIES—
2 -2 per cent. Consols ... ... £90 3/8 = unchanged
2 do. Reuten ... ... £9 1/2 = do
2 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... ... £105 1/4 = do
2 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... ... £85 5/8 = + 1/2

SILVER—
Spot in London ... ... 27 1/4 = unchanged
3 months hence ... ... 27 = do
Spot in New York ... ... 59 1/8 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... ... 25·15 = do
Berlin ,, ... 20·47 = do
New York Demand ... ... 4·86 1/2 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... ... 2 1/2 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
2 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ... ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... ... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... ... 1 1/2 per cent = — 1/8
7 day market loans ... ... 1 5/8 per cent = uncha

SUGAR—
Gorman granulated 1st marks 12 3 3/4 J-A value steady

WHEAT—Quiet
Red Karachi 29 1/2 J A nominal quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 40 1/4 A/S sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1/4 A/S buyers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 3/4 A-S sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3/8 + 1/4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·90 — 2. Egyptian F G F Brown 8 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·78	5·78	5·78
—1	—2	—3
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·79	5·80	5·81
—3	—3	—3
Feb.-March.	**Mch.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
5·82	5·82	5·82
—3	—3	—4

Receipts at U S Ports ... ... 12,600 bales
Do last year ... ... 600 do
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 3,000 do
Do do Continent ... ... nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... ... 11·20 + 5
Futures, month of Dec ... ... 10·73 + 15 a
Do do. March ... ... 10·39 — 13 b

a Declined owing to weak cables.
b Declined owing to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 1-2
Futures, month of Sept ... ... 10·49 — 17
Do. Dec ... ... 10·26 — 17
Tone at close ... ... quiet

* The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 74·9 per cent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 3rd August 1905:—

Cotton	3,306 bales.
Wheat	22,330 cwts.
Linseed	2,769 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	353 do
Gingellyseed	11 do
Poppyseed	185 do
Groundnuts	494 do
Castorseed	774 do
Rice	1,199 do
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	6,956 do
Mowrasseed	4,121 do
Gram	1,323 do
Joowar	1,773 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion Rs. 1,53,600.
Gold Coin Rs. 30,000
Ex s s Persia from London
Gold Coin Rs. 150,000
Ex s s Nineveh from Alexandria
Silver Coin Rs. 1,32,000
Ex s s H I M Mayo from Rangoon

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

The heavy rain reported in the early part of last week has been succeeded by a lull in the monsoon, as during the week under review the rainfall throughout the country was very limited. This fine weather is required in most districts for weeding operations and for re-sowing in those parts where the heavy floods had washed away the young plants. Reports continue most satisfactory from the Central Provinces, Berars, Khandesh and also Guzerat and Kathiawar. In the United Provinces and the Punjab more rain is required, and also in the Southern districts. The meteorological reports to hand are slightly more favourable for rain.

The new Rupee Loan of four crores was issued on Wednesday. The total applications amounted to 19 1/4 Crores. The minimum rate accepted was 98·12 tenders at which received 14·345, per cent. The average rate was Rs. 98/13/10. 45. These figures compare as follows with last year's 3 crores loan. Total applications 8 crores, minimum rate 97.7, average rate Rs. 97/9/2·1.

Our local paper market was intensely excited throughout the day of issue. Opening at about Rs. 99, for cash and Rs. 98-13 for the 1st September settlement, the market was gradually raised to Par and very large transactions were reported. The abnormal dulness of the past few months was all dissipated, and the bazaar had a real field day in their old favourite Rupee paper speculations. The monthly settlement had passed off the previous day quietly at about Rs. 98-7-8 to Rs. 99, and all the excitement was reserved for the new loan issue. It is currently reported that a large portion of the loan has been taken up by a Native State and that it will not come upon the market.

A Karachi Port Trust 4 per cent Debenture loan is advertised for eleven lakhs. Tenders will be received up to noon on Friday the 1st September.

COTTON.

The market has been fairly steady throughout the week under review. The daily fluctuations were on a moderate scale. A strike of the cotton operatives is said to be imminent in Lancashire unless the wages are raised five per cent by the 10th instant. The following telegram was also received during the week. "A committee of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, sitting in London, have decided to urge the spinners in Europe and America not to buy any American Cotton for the next three months with a view of preventing the next season opening with the present high prices. Delegates from the principal countries in Europe are present." It remains to be seen what effect this threat will have on the Bull cotton speculators in America. In the meantime the price is fairly well maintained at about 6d per lb. in Liverpool, both for spot and future deliveries.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	28th...5·61	11·05
,,	29nd...5·63	11·10
,,	31st...5·69	11·00
Aug.	1st...5·61	10·85
,,	2nd...5·62	10·95
,,	3rd...5·60	11·00

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December January and New York, December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July	28th...5·93	10·99
,,	29th...5·95	11·00
,,	31st...5·97.	10·93
Aug.	1st...5·89	10·76
,,	2nd...5·83	10·88
,,	3rd ...5·80	10·73

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report was received this morning giving an estimate of the average condition of 11 cotton States at 74·9. This compares with 77 in June and 77·2 in May, and is about the lowest on record for July for the past 15 years. The immediate result of the publication of the report shows a decline in futures quotations in New York of 15 points and in New Orleans of 17 points, due, we are informed, to weak cables, and liquidation. The course of the market is certainly very puzzling.

Our local market remains quite steady. The inquiry for spot cotton is on small lines and the daily turnover reported at Colaba is limited, both shippers and mills showing but little inclination to operate. In new crops small transactions are reported daily chiefly in Broach [illegible] delivery, the mills [illegible]

with spot prices, but at any slight decline the mills come out as buyers, and so long as this demand exists, the market is likely to be maintained.

The Washington Bureau report to hand this morning has left our market practically unchanged. In the Sutta Bazaar some fluctuations took place last night, but to-day prices have again revived. Private advices state that Bulls are liquidating and that cotton will not advance in the immediate future. But with the short crop as foretold by the Bureau Report, it seems improbable that any serious decline will be established, unless some immediate action is taken by Spinners on the lines proposed by the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, already referred to.

COTTON.

For new crops we quote as follows:	Rs.
Bengals M. G. fine November ...	222
do. December ...	216
do. January ...	217
Bengals Fully-Good do.	202
Comras-fair staple M. G Fine January ...	230
Nagpur M. G. Fine do.	236
Damiangam M. G. Fine do.	234
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do	220
Broach M. G. Good March ...	255 1/2

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts during the week ...	22,092
Receipts from 1st Oct to 3rd August ...	2,529 311
Shipments during the week to Europe ...	16,618
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	507
Total ...	17,125

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 3rd Aug.
Europe 11,96,801
Japan 614 932
China 35,732
Coast Ports 28,398
Total ... 11,45,912

Afloat in Harbour for Europe ... 14,625
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... 5,705

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—quiet but steady.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... ... 1,000 ,,

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·81	5·81	5·81
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5·82 11	5·83	5·84
+3	+3	+3
Feb.-Mar	**Mar.-Apl**	**Apl.-May.**
5·84	5·85	5·85
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The market closed quiet with moderate sales of new crop reported, made by European Houses to mills and the bazaar. The Sutta quotations close as follows:
Bengals Fully Good January Rs. 202.
Broach M. G. Good March Rs. 258 1/2.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets were quiet but steady throughout the week. Business generally, is slack and export houses show little interest owing to the dull markets, and the very limited enquiry from Europe.

LINSEED.—Is a quiet market. Natives are small buyers, but exporters cannot afford current rates. We quote about Rs. 7/5 ready.

RAPESEED.—Is again dull and neglected. Prices are slightly higher.

POPPYSEED is easier. Quotations have declined about 3 to 4 annas, and a small business is reported.

CASTORSEED is quite steady at Rs. 31 1/2 to Rs. 32 per candy.

WHEAT.—The market is steady, but we hear of very little doing for export in the local market.

Weeks arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton ...	22,092 bales
Wheat ...	89,333 cwts
Linseed ...	30,777 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard ...	1,722 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	1,355 ,,
Poppyseed ...	2,880 ,,
Groundnuts ...	1,790 ,,
Castorseed ...	9,803 ,,
Rice ...	57,979 ,,
Myrabolams ...	1 717 ,,
Cottonseed ...	41,412 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	31,870 ,,
Gram ...	2 399 ,,
Joowar ...	21,921 ,,
Maize ...	243 ,,

LINSEED.—Tone quiet.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	7 5 0
Forward Sept.	7 9 0

RAPESEED.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready Buyers	7 2 0

POPPYSEED—Tone dull.

Ready sellers	7 9 0
Forward Sept	7 11 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quieter.

Ready	31 8 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet, little new Crop doing.

Howree Khandeish nominal ...	41 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	38 0 0
25 per cent ,, ...	37 0 0
50 per cent ,, ...	36 0 0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

White Delhi ready	4 11 6
Do Sept.-Oct	4 15 0
White Pissi 85 per cent ...	4 12 6

FREIGHT.

The market is steadier and an advance at the end of the week was established. Ready steamers have all been filled up at nominal rates. A good line for Antwerp was booked at 11s. per "Knight of the Garter" and "Dunkirk" ready at 10s. seeds and measurement. The steamer "Raffi" filled up for London at 8s. to 9s. The current quotations are as follows:—August shipment 10s. 6d. to 12s. according to port. September 12s. p. p. October to December 13s. 6d. p. p. and for the new year 14s. p. p. We hear of little doing forward.

The steamer "Clan Ranald" August, ready next week, was reported fixed. The rate has not transpired.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do.	4	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22th July as compared with that of the 22nd July:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	25,080 Decrease
Other Deposits	,,	29,54 014 Increase
Sundries	,,	20 3 Decrease

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs	4,60,718 Increase
Other Authorized Securities ...	,,	31,298 Decrease
Credits on Securities	,,	12 71,839 do
Loans do. ...	,,	1,40 370 do
Bills discounted & purchased ...	,,	6,01,825 do
Balance with other Banks ...	,,	54,736 Increase
Sundries	,,	23 717 Decrease
Cash	,,	42,34,350 Increase

These figures show a decline in the Trade demand of about 47 1/4 lakhs.

The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bengal shows a small rise of one lakh and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 2-1/4 lakhs. There is no change in the Official rates of the three Presidency Banks this week. They all stand at about the usual minimum for this season of the year. Money remains very easy with ample funds available seeking an outlet. Quotations for short fixed deposits are unaltered at about 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. for one and two months.

COUNCIL BILLS

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs. 64,70,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday seventy lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount Rs. 63·30 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1/32d, and the balance, Rs. 7·70 lakhs, in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/16d. tenders at these rates receiving 22 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is unchanged at seventy lakhs. No extra allotments are advised this week.

The mail of the 21st July brings £60,000 gold and no silver for Bombay, and £81,000 silver and £20,0 0 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 44 30,000
Bombay ...	,, 25,50,000
Madras ...	,, 4,00,000
Total...	Rs. 74,00,000

The mails of the 28th July brings £60,000 gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	Rs. 25 00,000
Bombay ...	,, 16 80,000
Madras ...	,, 13,20,000
Total...	Rs. 55,00,000

The mail of the 4th August brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:

Calcutta ...	Rs. 41 50,000
Bombay ...	,, 9 30,000
Madras ...	,, 10 00,000
Total...	Rs. 60,80,000

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has again been a very uninteresting market throughout the week. Business both for ready and forward deliveries is limited and there is no change to record in current quotations. Bank T. T. is occasionally offered at 1s. 4 1/32d. ready, but buyers are not keen over the rate. Bank demand is also quoted at the same price with the usual mail requirements only to be filled up. Forward quotations are unchanged and we hear of little or nothing offered. Far Eastern exchanges are also unaltered.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,

Bank T. T. ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 3-64d.
Do, 6	do.	do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
French France 3 do.		do.	199 1-2 to 3 4
Marseilles 3 do.		do.	199 to 199 1-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		138
Shanghai	30	do.	193
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The monthly settlement passed off quietly on the 1st instant at about Rs. 99. Budlees were made at 1/8th to 3/16th. On the following day the new loan was tendered for and issued, and a very large business was transacted in the bazaar in a nervous excited market, and the rate was carried up to Par. On Thursday the market opened at Rs. 99 1/8 for cash and Rs. 99 [illegible]

advanced to Rs. 100-9 and Rs. 100-7, but the market is easier at the close with free selling, orders from outside stations.

3 1-2 per cent. cash ...	...	100-6
3 1-2 per cent. 1st settlement 1st Sept	...	100-3
3 per cent. ready ...	...	87-8
	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...	1923	105 0
4 per cent. ,, ,, ...	1930	103 0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1932	105 8 0
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1934	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 10
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1942	104 8
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	Terms	120
5 per cent ,, ,, ...	Sanitary	117
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust ...	1923	105 8
4 per cent ,, ,, ...	1934	104 4

BULLION.

The local silver market advanced about 3 annas to 10 annas early in the week owing to firm advancing advices from London and a better enquiry up-country. But at the close the tendency is easier at our quotations given below. The daily outtake is about 60 bars. The gold market is steady.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 1 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 3
Bombay do.	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 2 9
Do Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69 8 0
Do 1st settlement	69 3 0
Do 2nd do	69 0 0

PIECE-GOODS.

Market continues quiet due to continued absence of demand from up-country markets. Prices are practically unchanged but nominal, only dealers being anxious to sell owing to accumulation of stocks.

There is very little enquiry for forward delivery and the high rates asked by Home markets prevent any but occasional small lines being placed.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Market is quiet but steady. Although prices at Home have advanced it has very little effect on this side as yet.

IRON AND STEEL.—Market is steady and business is doing in galvinized sheets, steel sheets and hoops, but only on a moderate basis.

In SPELTER PIGLED and QUICKSILVER there is no change to record and there is little doing.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China:—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai ...	53,000	50,000	1,900
Hong-Kong	37,000	31,000	2,000
	90,000	81,000	39,000

171,000 bales.

The local market is steady. 20's yarn is in fair demand at an advance of 1/16 to 1/8. 10's are unchanged.

COALS.

In Bengal coal sales are reported of Deshurgur at Rs. 11/12 ready, to Rs. 11/8 forward; of Jardine's Navigation August-December shipment at Rs. 10/12 and of Heilger's Anthracite August-October shipment at Rs. 10/8. In English coal a part cargo of Cardiff is reported at Rs. 16/12.

SHARES.

The market is steady, Bank of Bombay shares have been reported to have changed hands at and about Rs 1,355. Commercials are unchanged at Rs 38, In Press companies—Mofussils are steady at Rs 585, Berars at Rs 530, Indian Cotton at Rs 150, Volkarts United at Rs 1,135. In Mill Companies—Alliance Cotton are quiet at Rs 320, Bombay Cotton mill are steady at Rs 750. Central Indias at Rs 1,890, Chinas at Rs 89), Connaughts have changed hands at Rs 525, Howard and Bullough at Rs 515, Empress are quiet at Rs 535, Imperials are unchanged at Rs 162 1/4, James Greaves are steady at Rs 445, Colaba Land and mill shares are unchanged at Rs 790, Coorla at Rs 870, Currimbhais have improved to Rs 990 Davids are steady at Rs. 395, Framji Petits have improved to Rs 1,000, Hindoostan to Rs 675, Hyderbad to Rs 1,020, Indian Manufacturing have advanced to Rs 850, Jamsheds have improved to Rs 207 1/2 C. D., Jewraj Baloo are steady at Rs 520, Jubilee are quiet at Rs 59), Khatao Makanji are steady at Rs 555. Leopolds are quiet at Rs 100. Lakhmidas have improved to Rs 687, Madras United have improved to Rs 2,920. Manekji Petits have gradually advanced to Rs 2,920, Morarji Goculdas are quiet at Rs 3,775, New Great Eastern have declined to Rs 220 Queen have improved to Rs. 890. Ripon have changed hands at Rs. 850, N.-D., Sassoon Spinning have changed hands at Rs. 905 Sholaphurs have improved to Rs 3,200. Southern Marathas are unchanged at Rs 205. Standards have improved to Rs 835. Swadeshis are steady at Rs 1,415. Western India have jumped up to Rs 710. Kohinoors have improved to Rs 652 1/2, Ahmedabad Advance have changed hands at Rs 710, Luxmi Cotton after touching Rs 1,245 have improved to Rs 1,275, Crescents have ruled at and about Rs 117 1/2. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs 95. Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 1,070. In Miscellaneous list—Alcocks have changed hands at Rs 284. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at at Rs 9,200, Quarter shares at Rs 2,345 C. D., Oriental Life have changed hands at Rs 135, Port Cannings have improved to Rs 457 1/2, Treachers are unchanged at Rs 555, Kempe at Rs 219, Bombay Telephones at Rs 39 1/2. In Railway Companies—Ahmedabad Prantej have been reported to have changed hands at Rs 540. Tapti Valleys from Rs 427 1/2 to Rs 432 1/2. The rest are unchanged but steady at previous quotations.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
VII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 6.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-00 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tones in F.
Hymns—185, 389, 537 and 215.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tones in F
Anthem—
Hymns—192, 13 and 200
Collections for—Cathedral Schools
Daily Matins at 6·45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—175, 217 and 22

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher Rev Father Langmore
10 a.m.—Catechism.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher, Rev Father Biscoe. Alms for Church expenses

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
9-30 to 9-50 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith, B.A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Rovnell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH, (Prince's Dock.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Waudby Road.)
8 a.m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11 a.m.—United service (St. Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—200, 198 and 353.
Psalm—25

HIGH COURT.—August 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For decree absolute.

631 01—Ardeser H D and Co—Hudib Haji Moosa vs Cassum Hasib and others—Shaw and M Ardeser H D and Co and In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

476-04—Madhavji and K—Hardwarimul Shivandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—In person and Raghavaya and H
157-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Jacheria Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Habib—Mos and D
338-3—In person—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Smoham H and N
263-05—Kanga and P—Balaram Ramkisson Morarcar vs Harilal Ramgopal a firm—Bicknell M and H.
14-01—K B Mehta—the Ratanbai widow vs Thakersay Khesal and another—Maguelal J and G
15 9)—Hiralal and D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Aimal—Crasie L and O
835—04—Umalia and P—Hegerlo Salbur and Co vs M Dawoodbhoy and Co—Captain and Co
77-04—Maguanal G and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues—Daphtary and F
593 01—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Meerji Morar Magnolal J and G
554-04—Umalia and bo—Amirbai widow vs Sakmabai widow v—Kanga and J
270 05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Motchand and another vs Maleshanker Heriram Bhoe—Dikshit D and S
303-05—M S Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Manta for Jalobai widow and others—M F and M

319 05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cowarji Jamseiji Darwalia and another—Ardeser H D and C.
329-23—Malla and M—Javervaboo widow vs Jamnabai widow—Mulji and D

Before The Hon. The CHIEF Justice.
Contested Chamber Matters.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. NIPPON.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Nippon to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 7 [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE

BIRTH.

WHYTE—July 11, at North Port, Brechin, Scotland, to Mr and Mrs W Whyte and Company, Aden, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

EDE—RICHARDSON—July 15, at St Mark's Notting Hill, W Gerald Augustus, son of Charles Ede, late B N, of Etenc

IN THESE DAMP DAYS

WHEN colds and chills are so prevalent, you should wear just that particular description of clothing most suited to the peculiar conditions—PURE WOOL. Why?

Because Pure Wool absorbs moisture to the extent of one-fourth of its own weight before the dampness becomes apparent. No other material has this property.

We can supply you with the material or we will make up suits for you as we employ experienced men for this purpose. We shall be pleased to send you samples and measurement forms free of all cost if you will address an enquiry to the MANAGER,

Dept. "E."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Accidents and Disease

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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and supplied on SPECIAL TERMS for CASH or the HIRE SYSTEM

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SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI

SHANKAR GOVINDJI,

[illegible] PESHAWAR PHARMACY.

[illegible] BOMBAY.

HEALING.

MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF

PANHARD-LEVASSOR

AND

CLEMENT CARS.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA:

E. J. LEE,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

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BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

AND

CONTRACTORS.

DOCK & SHOW ROOMS.

9-11, MEADOWS STREET

BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND

FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904

ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.

EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

DON'T MISS

THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY!

A NEW 5 H. P. COVENTRY "HUMBURETTE" CAR

Fitted with Dunlop Tyres

BEST SUITED

FOR

MEDICAL or BUSINESS MEN.

To be cleared at less than COST.

USUAL PRICE..... Rs. 2,650.

OFFERED AT..... Rs. 2,200.

ALSO

A NEW 4 1/2 H. P. "CHALLENGER" CAR.

Regularly used by Owner. To be sold as The Owner has bought a bigger Car.

USUAL PRICE ..... Rs. 2,850.

OFFERED AT..... Rs. 1,500.

LATELY RECEIVED FOR SALE

Motor Over-Coats, Auto-Sacks, etc.,

For full description and specification, apply to

GOVINDJI HADHOWJI & Co.,

6, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem (including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17, Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under per sonal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited

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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Mainpuri, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." R. Ring, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured, and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev. H. David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq., Travancore, writes:—"For over fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For outstation abuse our specific for DIABETES and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,

Chemical Works, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Clematis, 2269 tons, Captain E T Davies, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Hindu, 3397 tons, Captain J W Robertson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Folgate, 2307 tons, Captain G H Chesshire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd July, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain H McHarmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3893 tons, Captain L Soch, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 3012 tons, Captain G Keeneweg, left, sailed to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2553 tons, Captain G S Jones arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 15th July via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain G F Evans, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mashtari, 1159 tons, Captain W H Coates, sailed yesterday for Mussowa, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Duca Baldulno 3044 tons, Captain M Lonisi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa 18th July with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M Dufferin	Domdr McArthur	R I Marine
Warora	2553	M M & Co

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge		R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Horning	Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr A G Barker	Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 3.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3341	Forbes			M & Co
Rifle (1900)	414	Souter			Tug Captain
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M & Co
Lunadale	2363	Lee			M & Co
Orlana	334	Baldet			M & Co
Don of Airlie	2276	Cumming			K N & Co
Hasheni	2197		Hanse		H & P S N Co
Nerbudda	960	Mannoy			M M & Co
Naseri	942	Kemp			B & P S N Co
Vedra	2622	Hueber			Swart Lathan & Co
Orlando	1442	Hill			M Sons & Co
Monaffari	1357	Mooney			B and P S N Co
Upada	2334	Sneddick			M and Co
Mydra	952	Knudsen			F & G & Co
Okara	3466	Anderson			M & Co
Purbmuir	3019	Cramer			P & O Co
Burnhall	2733	Jones			W & A G & Co
Loch Tay	3415	Stephen			W & A G & Co
Nadir	2041	Grace	Calcutta		M & Co
Ulla	3512	Kirkwood			M & Co
Hadarl	1502	De Lorme			M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M & Co
Rohna	1830	Gay	Rangoon		F & G & Co
H Hussenmeer	1923		Voreay		The Captain
Firoze	2036	W Lean	Straits		P & O N Co
Folgate	2307	Chesshire			S Mann & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Clino Rancho	3240	Macdonald	Liverpool		28 F Muir
C & K	Aston Hall	2135	McIver	Manchester	1st	P & O N Co
F	Kut of the Forest	1294	Bulen	Liverpool	28	R & O Co
G	Mashtari	1159	Coates	Mussowa	3	B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1599	Anderson	Persian Gulf	3	B & P S N Co
L	Nasseri	1168	Sylentis	Mauritius	10	B & P S N Co
M	Safari	1535	Grieve	Aden	10	Dinshaw & Bros
N	Clan Macarthur	3566	Peel	London	12	F & O Co
Q	Kaifir	1171	Rowlands	Liverpool	23	W & A G & Co
Q	Soalda	3435	Brown	Straits	4	M & Co
Whitby		1342		Bowyer	5	Latham & Co
Nurafil		2240		Sullivan		M & Co

P. D. & W.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	Goa	5-8 Shpd & Co

M. D. P. D.

R I M S Canning		Comdr A J Marshall	Stream	7-8 R I Marine

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Nubia	3341	Tillard	China	3-8 P & O Co
2 Simla	3895	Goldsmith	China	29-8 P & O Co
5 Clan MacNeil	2514	beer	Genoa	12-8 Muir & Co
6 Madagascar	1726	Fenton	London	12-9 J M & Co
7 Nippon	3393	Soloa	Trieste	5-8 A L S N & Co
8 Lahlaura	2136	Moxon	Bueren	5-8 M & Co
9 Reichenfels	3012	Schmidt	Hamburg	5-8 Glade & Co
10 & 11 Helenburg	2617	Ziegen	Marseilles	12-8 Glade & Co
12 Arno	4767	Leach	London	3-8 P & O Co
15 Madura	1450	Rowe	Persian Gulf	5-8 M & Co
16 Baldulno	3044	Lonisi	Genoa	4-8 F R S N Co
Persia	4198	Haughton		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Folgate s	Cheshire	Calcutta, July 23
	Persia s	Haughton	London, July 14
	R I M S Dufferin	McArthur	Karachi, Aug 2
	Duc Baldulno s	Lonisi	Genoa, July 18
	Warora s	Jones	Rangoon, July 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi
	Nevasa s	Evans	Calcutta, &c
	Hindu s	Robertson	Rangoon
	Chemuli s	Jarvis	Calcutta
	Mashtari s	Coates	Mussowa

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nippon, Soloh, for Trieste

" Reichenfels, Keeneweg, for Hamburg via Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Whitby, for Middlesbrough

" Beane, for Rangoon

" Soalda, for Calcutta, &c

" Nasseri, for Mauritius

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived in London on the evening of the 1st instant.

The City Line steamer City of Agra, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 3rd instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Clan Ranald s—1740 cwt oil cake Glade and Co; 119 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2000 cwt oil cake K B Sajan 2000 cwt oil cake M J Joomabhoy and Co. 4-8.

FOR LONDON.

Kaifir s—85 cwt hoofs and horns M J Sonjee 222 cwt horns and hoofs Mooljee Jairaj 30 cwt assafoetide M J Joomabhoy and Co; 2000 cwt kardeseed K B Sajan 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Whitby s—2000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Reichenfels s—2000 cwt pepperent Noorce Khairaz and Co. Madagascar s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kut of the Garter s—20 cwt bees wax P Inderjee and Co; 999 cwt myrabolams M J Mohd Sacro and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—100 bales cotton and 100 cwt mustardseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan MacNeil s—3 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 2301 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—58 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—50 bales piece good and E D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales twist B S T and Talati and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsen s—7 cases Indian butter The National Dairy Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—1000 cwt mowrseed J A Begbie and Co. 4

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING No. 1. R.

Bombay, Aug. 3 1905.

1 There will be shooting at the Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice to-day Saturday the 5th instant from 4 p. m.

2 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands on Tuesday morning next the 8th instant from 7 a.m.

3 Recruits Drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p. m. and more will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order

T. W. CUFFE, Major,

Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. H. S. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING

Bombay, Aug 3 1905.

1 The Prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,

A. R. SHARP, Captain,

Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS L. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug 5 1905.

There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 7th instant at 6-45 p m.

By Order

A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.

Adjt. B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	3rd Aug. and 4th Aug. Inch.	Cents.
	0	43

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been slight and irregular all over the country. The barometer is above normal everywhere, the excess being more marked over Gujarat and Rajputana.

Winds are east-north-easterly at Allahabad and Cochin while they are north-westerly to south-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind and Gujarat.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been from 3° to 10° in excess of normal at Agra, Jaipur, Ajmer and Sangor and 5° in defect at Abmednagar and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess in the Punjab and at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 54° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at several places.

Rain.—Twenty-one stations report rain to-day.

Weather.—Showers are likely on the West Coast and over the Deccan.

The Mail steamer "Persia" which left Aden on the 30th July reports having experienced from Longitude 63 to 61 E fresh to strong monsoon occasionally blowing with moderate gale, cloudy weather and a high sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and a moderate sea and swell.

E. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government.

BLUTHNER'S PIANOS ARE IDEAL PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instrument which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUG. 5, 1905.

ORANGE FARMING.

To read of orange-groves suggests a country of ease and luxury where the dolce far niente is the order of the day, but the owner of a farm of these semi-tropical and much appreciated fruits has by no means an inactive existence nor one free from considerable and constantly recurring anxiety. A paper on "The Orange Industry in the West Indies," by Mr. H. Hesketh Bell, of the Imperial Department of Agriculture of those islands gives many interesting and useful data on the cultivation and the profit to be made, of oranges in Dominica, and incidentally of the general growing of the fruit in various other countries within the orange-zone, between 40 degrees north and south of the equator and where a rainfall of 100 inches can be counted on. The Mediterranean, California and Florida are the chief sources of supply for the world, but Spain, Malta and Jaffa find their product preferred in Covent Garden. The Eastern States of America are provided for by the orange-growers of the Pacific Coast and Florida. Great Britain alone imports 6,000,000 cases of the golden fruit yearly and pays more than £3,000,000 sterling for them. Consumption even on this scale, however, does not overtax orange-growers, for the tree yields well and continously from its fifth year. Dominica has been cultivating oranges for many years, and may be taken as a sample of a field where an intelligent administration has taken up the subject from an economic agricultural point of view. The natural growth of the tree is so kind in the island that individual stems that have been flourishing for years, produce as many as 5,000 oranges annually. Now such a tree would, at the market rate of ten shillings for a case, that is, 126 oranges, bring in over eighteen pounds return each year Needless to say they do not all acquit themselves in so satisfying a manner and an average of four hundred from each tree is considered a paying return. But as the other high figure does result fairly frequently, the agricultural authorities in Dominica have justifiably high hopes of exceptional development of their orange trade. The present export of between one and two million fruits is not considered a serious enough output and stagnation in the trade was the natural result, with a general disbelief in the possibility of making a profit by orange growing.

Mr. Bell, however, faces the situation and finds the reason in the systematic neglect of the conditions indispensabe to success, good cultural methods, knowledge of the needs of the markets, selected varieties and careful handling of the fruit. He sought information in Florida and the Bahamas, ran over to Covent Garden and studied the appearance of the orange on its arrival, spoke with brokers and then shipped himself specimen cases of the best Dominica oranges. They sold at from ten shillings to eleven and six pence a box of 126, by auction. All the expenses to that moment he calculated at a little under four and six pence, which left about six shillings for the oranges. He does not say what he calculated as the first cost of the oranges, but he considers the six shillings would leave a fair profit. The New York market yielded him no profit whatever, the duty and customs charges absorbing it all easily. In packing oranges Mr. Bell advocates the use of a standard size box, not of barrels or the rough and ready crate. The chief markets of the world are accustomed to the boxes, and they only cost, all charges included, about five pence each. No careless or disorderly packer could possibly catch the difficult orange mark, for from the first handling of the fruit to the despatching, great discrimination and neatness is needed. The least shade of bruising or unsightliness is enough to reject a fruit; each one must be wrapped in tissue paper and laid neatly in its place in a layer and the layers must lie close when the lid is nailed down, the grower's brand, number and quality of the fruit is stencilled on both ends of the box and it is well to remember the value of the lot is assessed at the merit of its poorest specimen. Therefore uniformity in standard should be aimed at steadily. To the cultivator it is just as easy and far more profitable to grow the finer varieties, the market rate for those is often double the ten shillings and the cost of packing, transport and the rest is exactly the same as for the inferior sorts.

To start an orange grove, or farm, which does not sound nearly so luxurious and poetical, the seeds must be taken from perfectly ripe fruit and be planted very soon after extraction from it. The seed of the common sour orange indigenous to Dominica, of a strong habit, resistent to the many enemies of the tree makes as a good a root-stock as any. The seed is first planted an inch apart in six-inch drills and covered with half an inch of soil. If the weather promises to be dry and hot the seeds-beds require the shelter of a light screen. They take sixteen to twenty days to appear and weeds must be kept rigorously away. They need four to six months to rise to a height of six inches, when they move their quarters into long straight beds, and are kept at least eighteen inches apart at this stage, and as time and growth go on they require still more space. The altitude oranges seem to like varies from 800 to 2000 feet, and a gentle slope with a southern aspect suits them best. The soil should be dark and friable, rich in phosphates and nitrogen and well-drained. Dominica has huge areas which would probably satisfy all these requirements. When the orange plants are budded they bear in the third year, but only a few. In the fourth, the farmer may count on fifty from a tree, and every season thereafter on an increasing crop. Mr. Bell has a tree in his area that gave 275 oranges in the October of its fourth year, and there are many mature trees in Dominica that yield 5000 oranges every year. This makes the estimate of four hundred to each shrub of seven years of age a very moderate one. Calculating on this basis an acre growing one hundred trees would yield 40,000 [illegible] When, however, [illegible] has been [illegible] profit on these should be four or five shillings each, which brings the profit on that acre-orangery up to £45 per year, not a bad return. The cost of cultivating the acre when the trees are in full bearing should not be more than four pounds for the same period, including plenty of manure, spraying and general care. A many-acre grove would be both a profitable and picturesque farm. But there are serpents in this Eden that labour to rob the trees of their value and the mind of the cultivator of peace. These are the scale insects, of which there are as many varieties as 120 recognisable in the West Indies, though only a trifle of two dozen have their habitat in Dominica. They are a virulent pest and are as hard to get rid of as bad luck. They are most addicted to attacking the budded varieties, the indigenous trees being little to their taste and for that reason the common sour orange is much used as a stock. Constant care and wide-awake watching is necessary to circumvent their depredations, but it is nevertheless worth while to cultivate the best varieties in spite of their popularity among the scale insects, for they pay better for the trouble and outlay on them. Mr Bell does not apparently give an estimate of the first cost of an orange grove of fair dimensions nor what capital would be necessary to tide over the three nursery years when no return from the trees could be expected. The wages question, so [illegible] is not a crushing one for instead of four to six shillings a day to labourers among oranges as in California and Florida, Dominicans require hardly a quarter of that sum, for living is cheap. If some method could be borrowed from other orange-growing countries by which the flat flavour of the Indian variety could be improved it would be an immense boon to Indian cultivators. Without being very much cheaper, Indian oranges are vastly inferior to those grown in any other country and it will be a long time before they enter a foreign market on even terms with the Spanish or Jaffa variety. We have got the soil, the temperature, the aspect, the rainfall in many parts of India but the flavour, the spirit of the fruit is weak not to say wanting altogether. It should be easy to supply it by selection and cultivation on modern scientific methods.

THE SAFETY OF SUBMARINES.

It is always pleasant to feel that one's mistake is not peculiar to oneself. The disasters to the A1, A5 and A8 submarines made all the more unhappy reading because such calamities were up to then confined to British craft. The subsequent accident to a French boat, sad as it was, had the effect of calming the fear that we alone were subject to the effect of "mistakes" and that our boats were inferior to those across the Channel. The lecture delivered by Capt. Bacon R N., the Naval expert in submarine work before the Society of Naval Architects, contained much that was comprehensible to the expert alone, but it dealt as well with much that is not only comprehensible but of interest to the general public. The two classes of accidents to which submarines are most prone are, the admission of water into the interior and explosions, both of which have their counterpart in surface vessels, in collision and boiler or ammunition accidents. Of the first class the accident was most prone to occur through a hatch, in fact of the four serious accidents which have occurred the leakage has in each case been through the hatch. This is the chief consideration, therefore, of any endeavours to increase the safety of the craft and the reduction of the principal source of danger to so small an area is matter for congratulation. At the same time the discovery of a perfectly safe hatch presents a difficult problem, for automatic closing would mean that if anything caught in the hatch at the moment of such automatic closing the aperture could not subsequently be made water tight. In devising a safe hatch it must be remembered that the natural laws of specific gravity offer a very fine ground-work on which to commence work and there is every reasonable hope that this element of danger may soon be removed. With regard to explosions there is a greater number of contingencies to provide against, but even in this there are only three possible causes. In the first place there must be a leak and secondly there must be a spark. A leakage can invariably be detected by the smell of petrol and even if a leak exists and there be a consequent amount of petrol vapour in the air no explosion can take place as no sparking takes place to cause ignition unless a switch lever be moved, a thing which can be easily avoided and Captain Bacon expressly pointed out that the smell of petrol inside a boat is almost unknown. The second possible cause is the generation of hydrogen by the batteries in charging, an operation only carried out when the boat is open for ventilation and the gas can escape, while the third cause, namely the failure of the air reservoirs entails no greater danger than on board surface ships, where such an accident is unknown. By such arguments Captain Bacon reduced the elements of danger in these boats, but in no way did he attempt to show that they are altogether free from danger. Submarines are neither mere play things nor structures of scientific interest. They have an important part to play in time of war and if they are to be efficient for active service, the desire to avoid all risks must be kept carefully in check lest it impair the efficiency of the boats by constructional limitations, by curtailing their practical movements and by subjecting them to less stringent tests than those to which they must be put in time of war. "There would be no difficulty" said Captain Bacon "in designing a mere submarine boat with a maximum of safety devices, but with the minimum of fighting efficiency. It is here that judgment of design must step in." The submarine is a costly thing for the nation and its only justification can be its practical utility. Most people will retain the impression that the submarine must face very real risks from which vessels on the surface are practically free, but if we are to have submarines at all these risks must be faced. To whittle down their efficiency would be to stultify their value altogether and to render them a useless part of the fleet. And it must not be forgotten that the greatest danger is not in the possibility of accidents, but in the difficulty of speedy salvage, which is necessary if life is to be saved, when such accidents have occurred.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COLOMBIA.

The Republic of Colombia has earned for itself an unenviable notoriety among South and Central American countries from a financial as well as a political standpoint. It has changed its name five times, and it has defaulted upon its foreign debt seven times. In April last the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders entered into an "ad referendum" agreement with the Republic for a settlement of the debt, under which Colombia undertook to resume the service of the debt as from July 1. This agreement has not yet been ratified, but the delay is probably nothing more than the proverbial procrastination, which is inherent in most of the Latin races of South and Central America. If the Colombian Congress are well advised they will ratify the agreement promptly, and for other reasons than that of doing an honourable act. Great efforts are now being made by the help of foreign capital to develop the undoubted wealth of the country, and Colombia enterprises have lately been growing in favour with the investor. Quite recently the first mortgage bonds of the Colombian Northern Railway have been introduced on the London market, application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee for a special settlement, and the bonds are quoted at 84. British capital is also flowing into Colombia for the purpose of developing the gold deposits of the country. That the gold exists in "payable" quantities is amply proved by the fact that a British Company has been working there for many years, employing nearly 3,000 men, and for twelve years, up to the recent revolution, paid dividends ranging from 5 to 37½ per cent. When, however, [illegible] has [illegible] all that is necessary to encourage the rapid development of her resources. Her foreign trade is undoubtedly crippled by the high import duties. They have recently been raised in consequence of the Civil War, and if they are necessary in order to enable the country to pay its creditors nobody can very well object to them. There is, however, another matter for which no justification can be adduced—namely the grievous burdens placed upon foreign trade by the extra charges levied by Colombia both at home and abroad, and in particular the exorbitant Consular charges levied in England. These were heavy before, but they have recently been increased threefold, and are now frequently found to be absolutely prohibitive.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia, were Mr. Muir-Mackenzie who has been appointed a Executive Member of his Excellency the Governor's Council, in place of Sir James Monteath, and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THE annual Staff College Dinner will be held at Simla next month.

LORD KITCHENER is likely to visit the Kulu Valley about the middle of this month.

THE Government of India are still awaiting the new form of five-rupee note from Home.

THE Raja of Kapurthala returns to India from Europe by the s. s. Moldavia in September.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales during their tour in Baluchistan will probably visit New Chaman.

THE official harvest prospect reports divulge a gloomy state of affairs throughout a great part of India.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has expressed itself in favour of a degree of standardization of weights and measures.

THE Government has issued a statement in answer to the charge of harshness in the collection of land revenue in the Taluka of Balsar.

THE Hon Mr Hewett has switched on the electric current in Bangalore, so lighting the streets of that city with electricity, the first example in India.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to nominate Mr. Allen, Officiating Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, to be a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

A GRAND Masonic Concert in aid of the various orphans supported under the wing of the Punjab Masonic Confraternity will be given at the Town Hall, Simla, on August 28th.

THE report on the Indian Factory Act for the past year includes important labour consideration in the United Provinces. The Government itself is one of the offenders under the Act.

ALL the reports of the last few years show that qualified officers are led by local enquiries to believe that the crime of infanticide has died out of the United Provinces, except in a very few special localities.

AMONG artillery questions which are pressing for an early decision in India is the provision of howitzers for mountain batteries. The Ordnance authorities at Home are understood to be considering the test pattern for adoption.

As the Quetta-Nushki Railway has now been finished, the whole staff under Mr. Woodside is available to complete a unit for transfer to any other part of the frontier, where any new line has to be begun. Their experience would be most valuable at the present time.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Rogers, the veteran ex-Civilian who was a member of the Bombay Government in the early seventies and who was well known in connection with his criticisms of Madras Land Revenue problems, has been seized with a paralytic stroke.

EARL PERCY in criticising the nation's foreign Policy in the Commons on Thursday stated that the Government adhered to its former policy in reference to any encroachments by a Foreign Power in the Persian Gulf. Joint action with France is contemplated in China.

THE approximate traffic return of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (2,150 miles open) for the week ending 29th July 1905, were Rs. 3,459, being an increase of Rs. 612 than the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st January to 29th July 1905, amount to Rs. 1,49,980, being an increase of Rs. 42,674 over the corresponding period of last year.

No. 4 Mountain Battery, which recently returned from Egypt to Newport, has been formally disbanded. The rank and file will be distributed amongst garrison companies. It was formed in 1820 for the service of the East India Company's army, served in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49; the Indian Mutiny, and the late Boer War. The Mountain Batteries now in existence are Nos. 1, 3 and 9, Quetta; Nos 2 and 7, Jutogh; Nos. 5, 6 and 8, Rawal Pindi.

THE Establishment Committee of the London County Council have in contemplation the publication of what purports to be a "London County Council Gazette." Commenting upon the proposed scheme, the "Local Government Journal" observes: "It is said that the cost of printing the issue will be 'about £24'. Councillors should be under no delusion as to the real cost of this, the latest fad of Spring Gardens. Are they prepared to mulct the ratepayers in at least £2,000 a year in order that they should taste the joys of newspaper ownership, give free fling to official views, and reserve the choicest pieces of information as to their work for their own self-contained publication?"

IT is notified that from 1st August insurance up to the limit of £50 for postal parcels to Australia, will be accepted at India's post offices. The charges will be, when the amount to be insured does not exceed £5 three annas, for every additional £5 or fraction thereof three annas.

IT is reported in French Diplomatic circles that Tokio is likely to be honoured in the near future with visits from both the Prince of Wales and the German Crown Prince. The latter, it is stated, on the occasion of Prince Arisugawa's visit to Germany promised to return the visit.

ST. HELENA is a moribund Colony, according to the report of the Governor. It has a cable station and a garrison, but that is all. Only three British warships called during last year. Considering the proximity of St. Helena to the West African coast, and the splendid climate of the island, the Governor wonders that it is not used as a sanatorium by the Navy.

THE description of the latest "cure"—from Texas—sounds delightful this hot weather. All that is required of the patient is that he shall stand in the open air, with his body bare of clothing and let the falling rain pour on him. For nervous diseases and rheumatism the treatment is described by a "Telegraph" correspondent as infallible. One good downpour of rain has cured scores of obstinate colds. So popular has the remedy become that many Texan back gardens are now surrounded by high-boarded fences, which screen the citizens while they are undergoing this "agreeable, invigorating, and absolute nerve restorative."

THE "Overland Mail" says Lord Curzon on July 20 cabled to the Secretary for India that the version of his speech on Indian Army administration, published in the London papers, is inaccurate in several particulars. Sir Henry Fowler received a telegram from Lord Curzon, asking him to suspend his judgment until he sa

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TO MEET NEXT TUESDAY.

Success Doubtful.

PROBABLE WAR INDEMNITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Peace Conference meets on the 8th instant.

A Washington telegram says that M. Sato states War has cost Japan up to the present one dred million sterling, but it is usual to ask n indemnity exceeding the sum actually expended. The success of the Peace negotiations is regarded oubtful at Tokio where indignation is growing g to the arrogant attitude at St. Petersburg.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAKHALIN.

Russian Garrison Surrenders.

LONDON, Aug 3.

The Japanese are establishing civil administration in Sakhalin.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the bulk of the Sakhalin Garrison, comprising the Governor, seventy officers and 3,200 men, surrendered on the 31st ultimo.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ESTIMATES.

Protection of the Persian Gulf.

CHINESE INTENTIONS.

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Foreign Office Estimates were under discussion in the House of Commons to-night.

Earl Percy expressed satisfaction at the friendliness of all the speakers and particularly because the speakers on the Opposition side unanimously were in favour of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The general state of Europe, he said, did not present any special cause for anxiety and would present much less, but that irresponsible people imagined we could not make arrangements with any country without hostile intent towards another.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

In the debate in the House of Commons last night, on the Foreign Office Estimates, Earl Percy said the Government adhered to the view announced in 1903, in reference to any encroachment by a foreign Power in the Persian Gulf. The Government, he said, was fully alive to the importance of co-operating with France in the promotion of common interests in China, and negotiations were approaching conclusion for the joint construction of a railway from the Yangatse Valley to the Sandstone Basin in Szechuen on the basis of equality of opportunity and treatment. The Mackay Treaty is not infringed except as regards mining regulations.

The currency and other points mentioned in the Shanghai memorial are not infractions.

There is no evidence that Germany is violating the principle of the open door in Shantung.

MACCULLOCH-BRAILSFORD CASE.

The Accused Fined.

In the Macculloch-Brailsford case judgment has been given, and they have been fined one hundred pounds sterling each,

THE KAISER IN DENMARK.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Kaiser left Copenhagen to-day.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

A letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the suggested standardization of weights and measures acknowledges the advantage of uniform standards and suggests that cautious steps might be taken towards its attainment. The Chamber favours standardization by the Local Government and, while they are against direct compulsion, they suggest that Municipalities might be empowered to prescribe Government standards within their own areas, should they think it desirable to do so.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Crop telegrams to-day published for the past week show no improvement in the agricultural situation throughout India. Prices continue high everywhere and appear to be still rising in the Madras Presidency, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana. Matters are especially serious in the Madras Presidency and Rajputana where no efficient rain appears to have fallen since the reports published a week ago. The Madras Government state significantly that there are no harvests in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Cuddapah and West Coast districts, while the Rajputana Administration report that immigration of cattle from Kishangarh and Ajmer has commenced and that crops are withering in parts of Jaipur, Kishangarh, Bharatpur, Ajmer and Merwara. Eighteen hundred people are on famine relief-works in Merwara.

THE EARTHQUAKE RELIEF MEASURES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

An official statement is issued here to the following effect:—The Executive Committee of the Earthquake Relief Fund have now distributed about Rs. 4,60,000 mainly among the non-agricultural classes, and also among the widows and orphans of agriculturists.

About 7 1/2 lakhs remain for distribution, and it is proposed to utilise this large balance in rendering help to the poorer agricultural classes whose distress the Government measures do not suffice to alleviate.

These Government measures are necessarily of a negative character, such, for instance, as the reduction or remission of land revenue, remand of the price charged for forest produce, and interest charged on loans. It is not a recognised function of the Government to accord positive relief in the form of gratuitous gifts of comparatively large sums of money. The most urgent needs now remaining to be dealt with are free grants of money for rebuilding the houses of the ryots, and as the distressed villages are numerous and are spread over a wide area of mountainous country obviously there is employment going for comparatively few.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug 4.

Official reports are published upon the working of the Indian Factories Act in the United Provinces, Burma, the North West Frontier Province and Ajmere Merwara in 1904. Mr. Walsh Special Inspector of Factories, reporting to the United Provinces Government, refers especially to the difficulty of obtaining labour and advocates shorter hours of work to encourage labourers. He speaks in high terms of the excellent labourers' dwellings constructed for the Woollen mills and Cooper Allen's Boot factory at Cawnpore and has something to say about the need of more efficient fire escapes to prevent a recurrence of such accidents as that which occurred at Rati Ram and Jaharmal's Ginning Mill in Bhatnas city where two men and ten women were burnt to death. In forwarding the report to the Government of India, the United Provinces Government generally approve of Mr. Walsh's remarks and observe for themselves that reasonable working hours, comfortable and cheap accommodation for the mill-hand and his family among people of his own class and caste will attract more labourers than any reasonable increase of wages.

The Burma Government in a Resolution upon the subject dealing with Burma lay down that each factory must now be inspected once a year by the magisterial inspector and once by the medical joint-inspector, except in the case of factories where explosives or petrol-nm are prepared or refined, where the inspector must be carried out at least once in six months. The sanitary arrangements of the Government Press at Rangoon have again been unfavourably reported upon, but the Resolution states that it is hoped the Press will shortly be housed in a new building which it is proposed to erect near the Secretariat.

WIFE'S CLAIM FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

STORY OF A MARCH MARRIAGE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

A somewhat sensational case, which is attracting a good deal of public attention, was heard yesterday before Mr. Justice Sale in the Calcutta High Court. The suit is one in which Miss Margaret Christian claims Rs. 15,000 damages against Mr. B. Rose, an assistant in Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., stationers, etc., for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

According to the plaintiff's case she first met the defendant in a boarding house at Sealdah. Subsequently she became a nurse at the General Hospital where the defendant continued to visit her, and for some time paid her marked attention. Ultimately he wrote to the Sister Superior to the effect that he wished to marry the plaintiff, and after some difficulty, on the defendant's promise of marriage, she left the Hospital.

The defendant took her to several places, bought her a wedding ring and late at night induced her to go his house where she was introduced as his wife, whom he had just married. She demurred at the defendant's deception, but finally he prevailed upon her to go into his room, where they went through a mock marriage ceremony.

They lived together three years afterwards, and the defendant introduced the plaintiff everywhere they went as his wife. In the meantime a child was born and the announcement of its birth was duly advertised in the papers.

Eventually, however, disagreements arose and the parties separated. In September, 1903, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant through an attorney, calling upon him to fulfil his promise, but he refused to either marry her or maintain the child,

The plaintiff then took proceedings in the Police Court and obtained a maintenance order.

The defendant in the meantime married another woman. His paid the maintenance plaintiff was awarded for some time, but then stopped and became insolvent,

The suit concluded to-day. When Mr, Justice Sale, after severely commenting on the action of the defendant, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff and awarded her Rs. 1,500 damages with costs.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Aug. 4,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. Barton, who has been on special duty in connection with the Survey Department Committee, reverts to duty in the North-West Frontier Province.

Mr. K J. Badshah is permitted to resign the India Civil Service.

Lieut.-Colonel G. J. McCloghey, I. M. S. reverts to Military Employ,

Lieut.-Colonel J. B. Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate, has extension of leave outside India to the end of November next.

The Rev. T. M. Griffiths, of Lucknow, Ecclesiastical Establishment is permitted to retire.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cookson, 29th Deccan Horse, to be Brevet Colonel.

Captain T. W. Orchard is permitted to retire.

Good service pensions are conferred upon Major-General Christopher, lately Director-General of Supply and Transport, and on Major-General Sir Alexander Reid, lately Commanding in Assam.

Major Clark, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, to be hon. Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Hoyne Fox resigns his Commission in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major Franklin of the Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, and on Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Hughes-Hallett to be sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine.

Commander Warden and Captain Elderton receive a step in promotion each in the Indian Marine vice Commander Holland, retired.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Dudley, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is posted to the Burma Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Gwatkin, 40th Pathans, is transferred from the Northern to the Western Command.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Hamilton Grace and Captain Brereton, Durham Light Infantry. Captain Brereton is posted to the 2nd Battalion and ordered Home.

Lieutenant Martin, South Lancashire Regiment, is posted to Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE (EXTRAORDINARY.)

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., has been appointed by His Majesty, the King, Emperor of India, to be a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., on his vacating that office.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug 4.

What may have resulted in a serious accident, this afternoon, was averted through the coolness and presence of mind shown by Major Crawley who in company with Lieutenant Randall, of 12th Lancers, were driving out from the Club of Western India. When about starting the reins got displaced and somehow got entangled between the horse's legs which bolted out of the compound. Lieutenant Randall jumped out to save himself, while Major Crawley managed to bring the animal to a standstill before further damage was done. The horse was badly injured about the shoulder and hip. Major Crawley with the assistance of a few passersby managed to keep the animal quiet, but the injured animal soon released himself from his captors and bolted down Kahun road before its injuries were attended to.

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT NEROMLEY.

POONA, August 4.

Mr. Herbert Neromley, the well-known dentist, who had extensive practice both in Bombay and Poona for the past twenty-five years, died at Sassoon Hospital last night, after lingering with dysentry and complications for the last three weeks. His funeral was largely attended, many distinguished members of Poona society being present. Colonel Bull I.M.S. Major Jackson I. M. S. and Mr. Tom Lomescorer and several friends from Bombay were in evidence, including Mr. and Mrs A. F. Sonady and Mrs. The deceased laid in the grave under

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

"THE farce is ended now!" These words were uttered a few hours ago in the House of Commons by Mr. John Redmond just before the Chief Conservative Whip moved the adjournment after a sitting lasting only 27 minutes, *If Mr. Redmond meant to imply that as a result of last night's defeat of the Government by as it now turns out four or if not five votes instead of three as originally announced, we are on the eve of a dissolution, he is a bad prophet, but I am bound to say that at the time of writing the bulk of opinion inclines to the view of the Irish leader or, at all event, thinks that the Prime Minister must be driven to resign. But before referring further to the vote of yesterday, a few words respecting the events that immediately preceded Mr. Balfour's fall—if it turns out to be a fall—are necessary. When the last mail left, Mr. Speaker was considering the very important point submitted for his decision, viz, whether the Redistribution Resolutions proposed by the Government more than a week ago should be voted upon "en bloc" or separately. Upon his decision, as everyone recognised, depended the fate of Mr. Balfour's Redistribution Scheme for this session. If the Speaker should decide that on Resolution was enough, Mr. Balfour would be, humanly speaking quite safe, for although his proposals excited no enthusiasm from his supporters and, of course, were wholly unacceptable to the Opposition, especially the Irish Section of Unionist members, they would never go to the lengths of deserting him, because they thought little of his redistribution plan. If Mr. Lowther should come to the conclusion that each resolution must be put separately, that would mean that the thing must be dropped for the present session. This in fact is what the Speaker has decided. After careful consideration he is bound to say that Mr. Balfour's device "would not afford to the House a sufficient and adequate opportunity" for discussing the principles involved. Mr. Lowther's judgment which follows the precedents of 1895 and 1897 was received with loud Ministerial cheers by the Opposition, and it only remained for Mr. Balfour to accept the inevitable with the best grace he could. "It must" he said in reply to Mr. Redmond "be perfectly evident to every member of the House who has listened to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, that unless two sides of the House come to some agreement as to the length of time to be occupied in these discussions an agreement which, of course, in view of the pressure of other business upon us, would not involve a very large expenditure of Parliamentary time, I cannot go on with them and as no suggestion has reached me that any such agreement is likely to be considered, as, indeed, it was openly decided by the hon. gentleman who has put the question to me, I propose to found my course upon the same precedent as you, Mr. Speaker, have founded your ruling, and as Mr. Disraeli in 1867 withdrew his resolution and proceeded with his Bill, I mean to withdraw my resolutions and proceed with my Bill." And then as soon as he could get away from his tormentors, Mr. Balfour hurried away to convene a "palaver" of his party.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE MEETING.

As to what exactly transpired at the Foreign Office on Tuesday when Unionist members assembled in force we are not fully informed. On previous occasions it has been usual to furnish the Press with a fairly full, sometime I believe verbatim, report, but Mr. Balfour whose contempt for precedents is notorious once that the official ace ount should be compressed into about 20 lines. It was as follows:—

Mr. Balfour presided, and he was supported by Cabinet Ministers occupying seats in the House of Commons; also by Mr. Chamberlain and about 210 Unionist members of the Lower Chamber." In his opening statement, Mr. Balfour explained the circumstances which had led to the withdrawal of the Redistribution resolution. A Bill would be brought in early next Session; and following former precedents, a committee or Commission would be appointed in the autumn to consider and report upon the proposals of the Government. On the whole, Mr. Balfour saw no disadvantage to the situation which had arisen through the Speaker's decision. In answer to questions, the Prime Minister said that such a Commission or committee would not be bound hard and fast by the terms of the Government resolution, but that the starting point of their inquiry would be founded on the general principles of the resolution. Mr. Balfour thanked the members of the party for the constant and loyal support which they had given him throughout the Session, and reminded them of the necessity for not making their efforts until the House rose, as he hoped it would, during the second week in August. As was to be expected two or three unauthorized reports were circulated and from these we learn that Mr. Balfour, whilst pointing out that no harm could happen to the Government from "frontal attacks," strongly emphasised the necessity of his supporters being constantly on the alert against attempts of their opponents to secure a victory by means of a snap division. In at least one account Mr. Chamberlain was represented as having abandoned his desire for an early dissolution and to have acquiesced in the Prime Minister's resolve to remain in office for at least another Session. Next day, however, the "Times" rectified this "false impression," Mr. Chamberlain did not "say that he had changed his mind with regard to this subject, but only that, as a dissolution did not take place at the beginning of the year, he thought the present time was the worst and would be most inconvenient to all parties." The explanation is perhaps not without significance in view of the new situation. However, Mr. Balfour got what was tantamount to a vote of confidence and everybody expected that the Prime Minister could live happily ever afterwards or at all events for the rest of the Session. I should mention, however, that he had not what the French call a good dress on the morning of the day of the Foreign Office meeting. "The extraordinary thing" said the "Times" "is that Mr. Balfour should have given his Government a harder knock than the Opposition have been able to inflict by omitting the obvious precaution of privately bringing the question of procedure to the notice of the Speaker. Though, as it now appears, everything turned upon the view taken by the Speaker, the possibility that his decision might be what it actually is does not seem to have presented itself to Mr. Balfour. There is something ridiculous in the spectacle of a Government embarking in this light-hearted way upon an important enterprise without taking the most elementary precautions to ascertain its feasibility." Another important Ministerial Journal the "Morning Post" declared:—"It was an amazing mistake to suppose that the House of Commons would be content to pass such an intensely controversial matter after a single day's discussion, and in a manner that would have precluded the possibility of making any change in its details." Even the "Standard" was unable to avoid the admission that the view expressed from the Chair was a rebuff to the Government. Mr. Balfour, we know, does not read newspapers, otherwise he might have been astonished to find these comments in journals which seem last week to think that his action was quite reasonable. On all hands he is blamed for not having first ascertained the Speaker's views. But those who indulge in this criticism seem to forget that Mr. Lowther did not come to any conclusion on the matter until days after the Resolutions had been introduced, so on this point the Premier is not so blameable as his critics try to make out.

THE DEFEAT.

In some quarters this morning an attempt is made to minimise the defeat of the Government as merely the result of a snap division. This apparently was Mr. Balfour's way of looking at the matter in the first instance, but even if it were a snap division, which it was not, it would have been awkward after the Premier's speech at the Foreign Office. To show how far it was from being a snap division we have only to read the three-lined "Whip" which is printed by some of the evening papers. The circular was headed "Important" and read as follows:—"On Thursday, July 20, the House will meet at 2 p.m. Irish Estimates, Land Commission, will be first order. Reductions will be moved and divisions are certain. Your attendance by 3 p.m. is especially requested." Then comes another heading "Evening sitting" and this:—"Irish Estimates will be first order. The Opposition have cancelled all their pairs for the evening, and the remainder of the Irish members arrive to-morrow. These facts point to an unexpectedly (sic) lively evening sitting, and a very important division. Members are most earnestly and especially requested to attend the House at 9 p.m. evidence of that, but then absence certainly seems to show a weakening of discipline such as generally precedes a political "debacle."

LORD CURZON AND MR. BRODRICK.

The Ministerial crisis, if that is the right word to use, has rather thrown into the shade the question of Lord Curzon's speech in the Viceregal Council on Tuesday, as there are some people who say that what occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday was a put up job. I may as well quote in full Sir Henry Fowler's questions and the replies they evoked:—Sir H. Fowler.—"I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the report of the speech, contained in "The Times" of to-day, delivered yesterday in the Viceregal Council by the Viceroy of India, in conveying that decision to the Viceroy, as criticised, I might say severely, if not offensively? Secondly, what is the prerogative which the Viceroy says was conceded to the Government of India three-quarters of a century ago, and which Lord Curzon alleges it to be his bounden duty to sustain? Thirdly, whether the Secretary of State will take the earliest opportunity of informing the House of the course which the Government proposes to take with reference to this extraordinary speech." Mr. Brodrick (Surrey, Guildford).—"I have telegraphed to the Viceroy requesting him to telegraph, for the information of his Majesty's Government, the text of the speech which he delivered in the Legislative Council yesterday. Until I receive it I cannot make any statement of the views of his Majesty's Government upon the subject." Sir H. Fowler asked for an answer to his third question. Mr. Brodrick.—"I hope to be able to make some statement early next week." Whether the above merits the somewhat opprobrious term I have mentioned, it clearly shows that contrary to what appears to be the impression in India, Mr. Brodrick's telegraphic demand for the text of the Simla speech was apparently not the result of Sir Henry Fowler's action, but one entirely of his own bat. At any rate the right hon. gentleman seems to have shown remarkable alacrity in acting upon Sir Henry Fowler's suggestion if, which, I am disposed to doubt, it was upon the ex-Secretary of State's suggestion and not "proprio motu" he decided to call for the text of the Viceregal speech. The measure was Tuesday, in any case somewhat unusual; it certainly came to be considered conciliatory. It may interest the friends of his Excellency to know that he is just now the subject of a good deal of gossip, some reasonable, some plausible, some ridiculous, but all in a sense flattering. I include in the category of the ridiculous the story that when he comes home he will make things hot for "his former political friends." Way forme? In politics strange things sometimes happen, but I do not expect Lord Curzon will ever be found sitting on the Liberal benches, though it is perhaps curious that in the Indian Budget debate his praises were sung not by Conservatives, but by a Liberal. Moreover, with the exception of a handful of men who, whatever their personal merits and distinguished Indian career, have no political importance, the Liberal party, so far as I can judge, thinks favourably of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty as a whole.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND INDIAN LADIES.

I am in a position to announce that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has graciously consented to receive an address from the Indian ladies of Bombay during her stay in your city. So far as I can gather, every body here thinks the idea of presenting such an address a most happy one and the promoters of the excellent movement which unites all classes of, active Society are to be congratulated on the representative character of the Committee appointed to carry out the arrangements. I presume their names have already been published in Bombay, but in case this has not been thought of, I may say that the Committee is constituted as follows:—President: Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Vice-Presidents: Lady Avabai Jehangir, Lady Petit, Mrs. Budrodin Tyabjee, Lady Harkisondas: Members: Begum Muntazanaz Nusrunnahan, Dowlad Begum Nawab Mirza, Lady Bhownaggree, Mrs. Somarjee Petit, Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mrs. Aga Mahomedsha's, Mrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Mrs. G. G. Pej ai, Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. J. D. Framjee, Mrs. R. J. Tata, Mrs. Lukmanji, Lady Bhalchandra, Mrs N. N. Kotwal, Mrs. Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Mrs. Hydari. Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers: Lady Jehangir and Mrs. Cursetjee. For example sake I may say the native ladies of the Bombay Presidency will doubtless be followed in other parts of India. May I venture to suggest though, perhaps, the suggestion has been anticipated, that the English ladies to whom the National Indian Association owes so much will not lose the opportunity of bringing prominently under the notice of the Princess the praiseworthy efforts of that Society to improve the educational and social condition of their Indian sisters?

THE KATHIAWAR APPEAL.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford and other members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat again yesterday for the third time to hear arguments in the important appeals to which I referred last week and which raise the question as to whether appeals from decisions of the courts in Kathiawar can be made to the Privy Council direct. Most of the sitting yesterday was occupied by Mr. Herbert Birdwood's address. Mr. Birdwood with Sir Edward Clark, the eminent K. C., appears for the respondents who maintain that the right of appeal to the highest tribunal of the Empire does not lie in such cases as those in dispute. Mr. Haldane K. C. replied to Mr. Birdwood's arguments after which their Lordships intimated that they would consider their decision. So far as one can form an opinion from observations that fell from various members of the Committee during the protracted hearing, their decision is not unlikely to go in favour of the appellants. There are those who think that such a result would, to say the least, be unfortunate and that it would be for the authorities in India to consider whether legislation should not be proposed to legalise the present system of making such appeals to the Bombay Government in the first instance and to the Secretary of State in Council in the last resort. A distinguished foreigner visiting for the first time the plain room in which the members of the highest judicial tribunal of the Empire perform their exalted functions would, I think, be considerably struck with the entire absence of pomp which characterises the whole proceedings. The room as I have said is plain, it might almost be called bare. At a long table at the illustrious personages forming the Court, all of whom are attired in ordinary dress. A table for the Registrar, a few seats and two small tables for counsel, a desk or two for solicitors, and a form for the public complete the furniture of the room, saving a clock and some shelves laden with law books. There are, I suppose, seven seats, but they wear no uniform and the only people who appear in distinctive dress are the bewigged and begowned counsel engaged. The intelligent foreigner whom I have imagined would most likely be shocked at the unpretending surroundings of a Court of such transcendent importance and authority; but in the eyes of many Englishmen its entire simplicity really adds to the dignity of this unique Court of Judicature. Whether, however, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as at present constituted forms an ideal Supreme Court for the Empire is another question, and I see that the present Chief Justice of New Zealand (Sir Robert Stout) has again been expressing his views on the subject with true colonial candour. He is amazed he tells us that the colonies should endure that cases should be pending for two or three years before an appellate tribunal which sits thousands of miles away.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Main, formerly of the Marine Battalion, has owing to the somewhat indifferent health of Mrs Main abandoned his intention of standing as a candidate for parliament. He supports the Liberal party and in more than one constituency he would be a welcome candidate. He takes an active share in the municipal and other public affairs of Eastbourne where he has resided since leaving London.

ELECTRICITY IN BANGALORE.

PIONEERS OF STREET LIGHTING IN INDIA.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 3,

The Honourable Mr. Hewett, who returned to-day from the Kolar Gold Fields, performed the interesting ceremony, this evening, of opening the Electric Lighting Scheme in Bangalore City. There was a distinguished gathering, including the British Resident and the Dewan, Sir P.N. Krishna Murti.

In the course of his speech the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett remarked that it was a great privilege to participate in the opening of the City Electric Scheme. He had just returned from the Gold Fields, where he witnessed the magnificent work carried on by electric power generated from the Cauvery Falls. He considered the Mysore Electric Scheme as a striking illustration of the intelligent condition which pervades the administration of the Mysore State. He believed that electric lighting was cheap, and he thought that Bangalore was the first city in India where that system of electric lighting was adopted. He heartily congratulated the Mysore Government on the success of the Cauvery Electric Scheme.

The party then adjourned to the transformer house, where the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett turned the switches and instantly the streets of Bangalore City were beautifully lighted.

The Dewan, Sir P.N. Krishna Murti, heartily thanked the Hon. Mr. Hewett for performing the ceremony. The City Electric Scheme has proved a huge success, and there is considerable rejoicing on the part of the populace.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Captain A. W. McArthur, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 2nd instant. She brought the following Results: Lieutenant-colonel and Mrs. Dobbie, 30th Punjabis, Captain Beamish, I.M.S., Miss Foord, Military Department, Sub-Conductor Johnstone, Ordnance Department, Assistant-Surgeon Saracy, I.S.M.D. Sub-Conductor Collins, R.F. Hospital, Staff Sergt. Collins, [illegible]

THE HON. SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

ENTERTAINMENT AT WARDEN ROAD.

An entertainment in honour of Sir James Monteath, the retiring Member of Council, was given last evening by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, of the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Muljee and Co., large mill-owners in Bombay, at "Damodar Bauvan", his hill-side residence at Warden Road. The bungalow, with its extensive lawns and parterres, is almost romantically situated higher up the Mahalux nee Tank, on the brow of a hill, the waves of the sea beating at its bottom on the north and north-western side. It is a very pretty residence for a native gentleman to live in. Its costly and artistic appointments bespoke the taste of the owner, and were set off to the greatest advantage amidst the floods of light from several thousands of incandescent lamps, Ratnagar lamps, and coloured lanterns. The trees in the garden-grounds were dressed from top to basement with many-coloured lamps ranging from their branches. The lawns, the garden-grounds, and approaches to the bungalow, as well as its main terrace and galleries, had been specially prepared for the entertainment, and the whole of the arrangements for the evening seemed to have been made on a scale of unusual splendour. The Band of the 104th Rifles played a selection of music for the amusement of the guests. Refreshment tables were laid on the lawn, to be used if the weather permitted, as well as in a large hall on the ground-floor, which communicated directly with the lawn on the south side; and the men of the caterers, the management of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, guaranteed excellence. Special refreshments were provided in another place for the Hindu guests. The presence at the entertainment of the leading members of the various sections of the community demonstrated the esteem and regard in which the guest of the evening has been held among all classes of people. Large crowds of the townspeople were to be seen in the roads and approaches to the bungalow, enjoying the magnificent spectacle in their quarter of the city. The guests were cordially received at the main entrance by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and his younger brother, Mr Muldhavjee Damodar Thackersey, and were escorted to the upper reception rooms. Sir James Monteath arrived at the bungalow soon after 10 o'clock and was warmly greeted by the host, who led him upstairs. Several introductions were made to Sir James Monteath, who mixed freely in the assembly and exchanged civilities with acquaintances and friends. An adjournment was made later on to the refreshment tables.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas, in proposing the health of Sir James Monteath said:—I am proud to have the high honour of proposing the first toast in a toast with which I am well assured you are one and all heartily in accord. I mean a toast to the health, future welfare, and happiness of the distinguished guest of this evening the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, now on the eve of leaving this country, to whose service he has passed so many arduous years. The reputation which he leaves behind him is second to that of none of his distinguished predecessors for solid erudition, work, and for an honourable and lasting endeavour to secure to all classes fair and impartial administration. He has been facilitated by easy accessibility and marked affability of manner. Everybody knows who knows him as all the under this quiet manner there beats a very warm and sympathetic heart. I feel inclined to apply to him the lines of Henry Taylor, where he says;

All my life long
I have beheld with most respect the man
Who knew himself and knew the ways before him.
And read and sung them close considerately,
And having chosen with steadfast mind,
Pursued his purpose.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure to us that Sir James's health and vigour give promise of many happy years to be spent in the home land, and we all pray that he may enjoy some happy peaceful days in the midst of his family. I will not detain you longer, but ask you to drink to the health of Sir James Monteath. (Cheers).

Sir James Monteath, who was accorded a warm reception, said: He was very much obliged to his friend Mr. Vithaldas for the kind manner in which opportunity of meeting so many of his friends. His acquaintance with Mr. Vithaldas had not been very long, but he had been a very pleasant one; and he might say that from the first occasion on which he had too quarrel with him, for he had thrown upon him the burden of making a speech when he certainly understood that he was not expected to do anything of the kind. As the same time, he was very much obliged to him for the very kind terms in which he had spoken of him and which they had so heartily endorsed. He must say that he was very sorry to leave this country (Hear, Hear). In his Presidency he had spent the best years of his life, and he has had uniformly a pleasant time. He had, as this occasion shows, the great satisfaction of making many friends; and it was with very great regret that he had to say good-bye to them. He hoped that with many he should have the opportunity of renewing his acquaintance and he hoped that his friend Mr. Vithaldas would not be excluded and before very long he hoped it would be possible for him to come and renew their acquaintance in the Old Country (Hear, hear). He did not think he need detain them any longer than by thanking Mr. Vithaldas for the very kind way in which he proposed his health, and those present for the cordial way in which it was received and wish all every possible prosperity and all happiness. (Applause).

Among those who had accepted invitations were:—The Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir W. O Clarke Chief Judge of Punjab, the Hon Mr and Mrs Armstrong, the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Aston, the Hon Mr and Mrs Batty, the Hon Mr Justice Russell, the Hon Mr Justice Pargiter, the Hon Mr and Mrs Dunn, the Hon Mr Justice Harrington (of Calcutta), Judge Crump, the Hon Mr and Mrs Rukes, Brigadier-General and Mrs Rattenshaw, Rev Father Goldie, Rev Father Hosten, Rev Father Dr. Cabeau, Rev Father Dr. Cabeau, Mr W D Sheppard, Mr and Mrs H Geddes, Hon M Goor, Consul for Belgium, Signor Gerardi, Consul for Italy, Dr Edward Turnbull, Consul for Austria and Mrs Hayashi, Consul for Japan, Mr W Thomas Fee Consul for Portugal, Baron de Castro, Viscount de Wrom Portuguese Consul General, Mrs. Charlesworth, Major M T Yarr, Dr J A Turner, Mr G C Pinnson, Mr and Mrs Scrangman, Mr and Mrs T R Hutchinson, Mr Byrne, Mr and Mrs Begbie, Mr J Bocarro, Mr Joseph Baptista, Mr and Mrs Coleman, Lt Colonel and Mrs Coutts, Mr and Mrs Duncarley, Mr and Mrs Dawson, Dr and Mrs Cassidy, Mr and Mrs S M Edwards, Mr and Mrs and Misses C H B Forbes, Mr Lovell Fraser, Mr and Mrs Horbury, Mr Joseph Hall, Mr and Mrs Gardiner, Mr H V H Kennedy, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Mr A R King, Mr G B Lalloo, Mr and Mrs J B Lyon, Mr Roger, Colonel and Mrs Elerson, Mr and Misses James McDonald, Capt J H McDonald, Reverend Dr. Mrs and Miss Mackichan, Mr and Mrs C J Michael, Mr and Mrs Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs Phillips, Mr and Mrs Pearson, Mr A Sassoon, Major and Mrs A Street, Professor W H Sharp, Dr W. Venis, Mr and Mrs Waite, Mr F W Wynyard, Mr and Mrs Zuberbuhler, Mr J C Gibson, Dr Miss Gibson, Mr and Mrs Blake, Major and Mrs Childe, Mr J B Dungarvan, Mr F S Gadell, Mr A Hill, C I E, Major and Mrs H Harbord, Mr E J Harrison, Mr and Mrs D M Higgins, Mr A C Logan, Major and Mrs Meyer, Mr and Mrs W B Alexander, Mr and Mrs L W Michael, Mrs A Mackenzie, Capt and Mrs T S Norris, Mr and Mrs A K Oliver, Lt Colonel and Mrs Quicke, Dr L P Ribeiro, Mr and Mrs Rhone, Mr F W Hanson, Mr and Mrs A A Vlasto, Major and Mrs Corbet, Mr and Mrs Bissell, Mr Herbert R Greaves, Mr and Mrs [illegible] Leslie, Lt Colonel A Milne, Mr H Escovar, Mr G M Ryan, Mr F A H Easton, Misses Wagstaff, Capt E G Dunn, Capt and Mrs Nash, Mr and Mrs Broom, Mr L C Young, Mr W Cowan, Mr and Mrs Dysart, Mr W Whan, Mr and Mrs Radford Young, Mr R Woolcombe, Mr and Mrs A M Fox, Mr T W Birkett, Mr and Mrs J Knowles, Mr and Mrs D P Maitland, Governor A Martin and Miss J L Dalgoni and Grimmitt, Mr and Mrs J W S Dracup, Mr G H and Miss Brooks, Mr and Mrs John Bagg, Mr and Mrs Moody, Mr S K S May

Sir and Miss Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir and Lady Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Mr R D Sassoon, Sir Byramjee Nasserwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Rastomjee, Mr Burjorji Navroji Anjakhtiar, Mr and Mrs Cursetji Nasserwanji Wadia, Mr Cawasji Dinshji Framji Patel, Mr. and Mrs Cowasji Behramji Soonta, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Cooverjee, Mr and Mrs Dadabhoy Framji Petit, Mr and Mrs Dinshaw Framjee Davar, Mr Framji Dorabji Tamal, Mr. Mrs and Miss Furdunji Framji Karaka, Mr Framji Dorabji Panday, Mr Hormusji Dadabhoy Judge, Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Cooverjee Wadia, Mr Hormusji Muncherji Colengar, Mr Mrs and Misses Hormusji Nasserwanjee Vakil, Mr. and Mrs Hormusji Dorabji Vakil, Mr, Mrs and Miss Jamsetji Arder of Wadia, Mr Jehangeer Framji Readymoney, Mr and Mrs Jehangir Behramji Petit, Mr. and Miss Jamsetji Mr Cursetji Sorabji F Patel Khan Bahadur and Mrs M C Jamasjee, Mr, Mrs and Misses Maneckji N Wadia, Mr Merwanjee Muncherjee Guna, Dr and Mrs N N Kanga, Mr Nanabhai Nasserwanji Sahar, Dr Nadirshah H Sukaia, Mr Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Khan Bahadur and Mrs F Firoz Khanbaj Desoor, Mr and Mrs Cowasji N Wadia, Mr Framjee Bomanji Patel, Mr and Mrs Rustom D N Wadia, Mr Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mrs and Misses Rustomji N B Jeejeebhoy Mr Rustomji Cursetji Wadia, Mr Pirozsha M Jeejeebhoy, Dr Rustom D Wadia, Mr Jamsetji Nasserwanji Sahar, Mr Nadirshah Sidat Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Khan Bahadur and Mrs Sohrab Cawasji Dormai, Mr Sorabji Framjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mrs and Miss Tamaji Sorabji Narielwalla, Mr and Mrs Dinshaji D Bomjee Mr and Mrs Furdoonji Dadysett, Mr and Mrs N A Adam, Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, D. Cowasji Framji Dadachanji, Mr Framji Bomanji Master, Dr and Mrs N H Choksey, Mr and Mrs Nowrosji S Bangali, Mr and Mrs Kaikobad D Murzban, Mr Manockjee Limji Petit.

Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Mr Balakr

THE PARTITION IN EUROPE.

(Continued from page 6.)

His policy is to foster as much as possible the disputes between the European Powers, for therein he sees his only chance of safety.

Germany, with the object of securing the lion's share of political and commercial influence in Morocco has promised the Sultan that the proceedings of the Conference shall be extremely short, and concluded that no guarantee being given by all the Powers of the Sultan's independence and sovereignty and of the territorial integrity of his dominions. The story runs, here—a highly improbable story—that Count Tattenbach is now engaged in Berlin in drawing up a draft of the treaty which will be the basis of the Sultan to lend to the Kaiser the Canary Islands and the mouth of the Sahara. The possession of these ports would, practically, give Germany the monopoly of trade with Morocco, besides being of great value to her navy. But certain of the Sultan's advisers have pointed out that such an arrangement, although made in the plenitude of his rights as an independent Sovereign and even when the independence has been recognised and guaranteed by the Conference, would probably cause a European war, in which case his empire would almost certainly fall an easy prey. The Sultan is in consequence greatly perplexed, and does not know to which side or which way to turn.

Writing on the 30th inst., the Paris correspondent of the "Times" says:—The dissatisfaction said to be felt in Berlin at the answers of the British and Spanish Governments to the Kaiser's invitations to attend the conference on the Moroccan question here, particularly in view of the fact that they are practically identical with that of Germany herself. While the dissatisfaction which manifested itself yesterday morning, it is believed to be occasioned not so much by the replies of the two Governments as by keen disappointment in Berlin that the present Spanish Ministry has not abandoned the policy of its predecessors and thus enabled Berlin to use it as a catspaw," German diplomacy which was long accustomed to play off Italy against France, thus securing her own ends while remaining in the background, is now painfully conscious of the inconvenience caused by the refusal of Spain to accept the role which Germany desired to see her play. The "rapprochements" concluded by M. Delcasse with Spain and Italy constitute a serious obstacle in the way of German mischief-making. Germany is now labouring under the disadvantage of being obliged in the negotiations respecting the conference, either to show her own hand or to forgo certain manœuvres that might carry her further than she is disposed to venture.

"The report that Count von Tattenbach has secured for a German company the construction of the mole at Tangier is scarcely credited in Paris. Yet the character of that diplomatist and the previous rumour that he had tried independently to raise a small loan for the Sultan tend to give supposition that he may have attempted something of the kind. Count von Tattenbach is known as a striking exception to the rule of strict obedience to orders which prevails in the German diplomatic service. Consequently his proceedings are not always to be regarded as the result of instructions from Berlin. An attempt, however, to obtain special economic advantages for his own countrymen on the eve of a conference ostensibly intended to establish complete economic equality between all States would throw much an unfavourable light upon German good faith that it is hardly to be anticipated that his Government would tolerate it. On the other hand, the following positive statement, telegraphed by the Berlin correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" has attracted some attention here:—"Count von Tattenbach has received instructions to use all his influence with the Sultan to induce him to declare the treaties concluded between France England, and Spain to be of no effect for Morocco."

"It is suggested that the belated efforts of the Prussian semi-official Press to prove that Prince Bülow has gained a great diplomatic victory are due chiefly to the profound impression produced by the hearty welcome extended to the British squadron in Kiel and the fear that the German people might realise that the most prominent and permanently important result of German diplomacy has been to strengthen and develop the Anglo-French entente."

"The place and time of meeting of the Conference have not yet been decided. The intention has been that it should open with a concession to the "amore proprio" of the Sultan, involving a recognition of his sovereignty and independence. According to the evening's Temps, 'the German Government has expressed the opinion that it should meet at Tangier in agreement with the proposal of the Sultan of Morocco to be furthermore probable that, if the latter's views were adopted, the conference after having begun its sittings at Tangier, would adjourn. It would then be possible for it to resume its labours elsewhere. The French objection to Tangier seems to be, that it is regarded as a centre of intrigue calculated to hamper the work of the Conference and to compromise its success."

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

THE CZAR.

According to a Russian newsagency in Berlin the imperial family is growing more dissatisfied with the Czar, the Empress Dowager is said, seeks to bring about the abdication of her son, or at least his temporary retirement from affairs of State. In this she is supported by the Grand Ducal clique. She is anxious, it appears, to play the rôle of the Empress Catherine. The Czar, indeed, requires little persuasion to induce him to retire, for while occasionally he indulges in fits of absolutism, he is generally conscious that he is unfitted for the task before him. More than once lately he has seriously told the Czarina that he would be glad to lay down his dignity as Czar to become head of a monastery.

The preparations in the imperial palaces at Moscow which were understood to foreshadow an approaching visit of the Emperor to the ancient capital for the purpose of announcing the convocation of the proposed national assembly, have been countermanded a "Reuter" telegram from S. Petersburg says:—

According to information received in Paris from S. Petersburg (says Daizel), a sensational plot has been discovered against the lives of the Czar, the Grand Duke Vladimir and the Grand Duke Alexis. A number of servants at the Winter Palace and at the Anitchokoff Palace have been arrested by the police. Among them are two of the men-servants of the Dowager Empress.

The following statement was privately made to the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" by a friend of Prince Trubetzkoi, who lately delivered a remarkable address to the Czar:—"You know something of the character of the Russian people. You know that they do not understand or appreciate an invisible Gossudar. Like other West European nations, Englishmen no doubt regard with horror the historical memory of Ivan the Terrible, the Russian Nero; but the Russians have a peculiar respect for a strong, albeit cruel autocrat. A well-intentioned autocrat is to them a kind of inconceivable phenomenon. That is why the prestige of the Czar is suffering. I am not at liberty to speak quite candidly to you regarding the movements in Moscow, but I may say that, in my opinion a startling development is not only possible, but imminent. A coup d'etat is well-nigh impossible in St. Petersburg. We regard the metropolis as the strongest hold of the bureaucracy, as the conglomerate nest of all the official parasites and traitors who have brought misery, humiliation, and desolation upon the Empire. It is in Moscow, the mother-bosom of the Russian people, that the heart of the empire most strongly pulsates, and that patriotism is now turned to a violent and significant throbbing. It is over sacred Mother Moscow which will establish and direct the new order of things. If the present regime in a reformed shape is to be conserved, then the Czar must, before it be too late, show himself to the people to the Muscovites, within the ancient and venerated sanctuary of the Kremlin."

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

MEETING IN MOSCOW.

The representatives of Russian trade and industry met in Moscow on July 17 to discuss the political situation of the country. M. Kovalevsky, formerly Assistant Minister of Finances and one of M. Witte's most trusted colleagues, presided. The proceedings, says a Moscow correspondence of the "Times," were of a preliminary character, because owing to M. Kovalevsky's long opposition it had been impossible to draw up a programme. The speeches devoted considerable attention to the effects of the disastrous naval battle and the result of the Shipbuilding Congress upon the labour question. The establishment of the labour war was regarded as certain to have disastrous consequences upon Russian industry. Many speakers dwelt upon the urgent need of constitutional reforms to shield capable of saving the country from bankruptcy and whatever the bureaucratic and police regime was accusing as the failure of the bureaucracy to initiate or carry through satisfactory liberal legislation was commented upon. The general opinion of the country, many provinces have been in a state of famine these two years; others, including the rich black soil region around Kiev which was hit by the grasshopper plague, were likely to have magnificent harvests, but they would probably helped to feed in the fields as the peasants everywhere refused to work.

THE ZEMSTVO CONGRESS.

The Zemstvo Congress assembled at Moscow at one o'clock on July 19 in the house of Prince Paul Dolgorouki, in Nikol ot the Lord Tsarevitch Unanunciation Italian palace. Imperial Court, about 250 elected representatives of districts and municipalities were present. Count Heyden was elected chairman. The meeting had been at work an hour and a half when five gendarmes entered and announced that they had orders from the prefect of police to close the meeting. Considerable heat was roused by this announcement and the officers finally retired below. After a short time up a protocol the meeting having rejected the prefect's order, the names of all present were taken, but the only result will be a few slight reasoning prosecutions of the kind, because the authorities really think it would do their cause more harm than good. Prince Serge Trubetzkoy's speech acquainting the members with the real words that the Czar spoke to the deputation on August 6 was received with thunders of applause. In terms, the basis of the meeting's address to the loyalty of their actions, inasmuch as the Czar's word in Russia is higher than all the law. Prince Dolgorukoff and M. Golovine, who only yesterday received the decoration of the Stanislaus Order, Second Degree, in spite of their supposed anti-Government position, likewise spoke warmly in favour of supporting the rights of the assembly to free speech, which the meeting unanimously conceded. The sitting then proceeded to consider the question of Constitution schemes.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

July 17.—A Moscow correspondent of the "Times" regarding reports of Japanese terms says:—A high official who is closely connected with the peace negotiations assures me that the chances of concluding a treaty [illegible] to-day. [illegible] Japan had counted [illegible] Also assured that M. Witte was [illegible] those of an ordinary [illegible] him to make a treaty [illegible] were to be concluded on every point.

On the other hand, a well-known journalist who has many good friends in the Danish Court, and a Leader telegraphed from Copenhagen says, [illegible] informed that the Emperor, before he [illegible] as possible so that Russia may turn her attention to her internal affairs and regain freedom of action in the councils of Europe.

The Tokio "Jiji Shimpo" discussing the substitution of M. Witte for M. Muravieff as Russian peace plenipotentiary, says that the change is welcome. It recalls M. Muravieff's speech at The Hague at the conclusion of the Venezuela arbitration, in which he used language which was strongly resented by the Japanese, and says that the highest standing and largest culture of M. Witte and his advocacy of peace temper the situation.

Tuesday, July 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on July 17:—In spite of the continued absence of authentic information regarding the conditions under which Japan is willing to conclude peace, there is reason to believe that the negotiations will resolve round the amount of the indemnity and the form it shall assume. The Government naturally maintains the fiction that no indemnity will be exacted under circumstances, but no real attempt has been made to convince the public that such is their determination since M. Witte was nominated as peace plenipotentiary. I am also in a position to state that two influential quarters have already declared their willingness to furnish all the money needed—that is they will underwrite the peace loan on any amount being required. One of these syndicates is English and the other German. It is believed that the English syndicate includes some American banks and that the German is likely to grow into a continental group. So far as is known the Czar has never hitherto preserved his attitude of reserve but I am led to believe that Paris capital would be represented in the German syndicate if no French offer were made independently.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Belain" according to the "Central News," says the general opinion in diplomatic circles in the Russian capital regarding the prospects of peace is one of pessimism. It is believed that the absence of authority on the part of the conference at Washington have been granted only limited powers, and will, in fact, seek rather to evade the Russian proposals than otherwise. The tenor of the present situation depends on the ability of the Czar to an important message recently sent him by President Roosevelt. The Japanese occupation of Sakhalin has produced a great impression in St. Petersburg, and it is firmly believed that the Japanese will make every effort to occupy Vladivostock before the meeting of the Peace Conference.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" says that arrangements, with the exception of the date, have been completed for the visit of the peace plenipotentiaries to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. The envoys will be taken there from New York in two cruisers. After an informal reception, the plenipotentiaries will go on board the Government yachts Mayflower and Dolphin, which will take them to Portsmouth.

STATEMENT BY M. WITTE.

Wednesday July 19.—New York July 18 "Reuter."—The "Associated Press" has received a report of an interview which its correspondent in St. Petersburg has had with M. Witte. In the course of the conversation M. Witte said:—"I have been designated by the Emperor to be his Ambassador Extraordinary for the pourparlers with the Japanese plenipotentiaries to ascertain if it is possible to conclude a treaty of peace. My personal views are of secondary importance, but my ideas are in entire accord with those of my friend Count Lamsdorff. I am serving my Emperor. I have received precise instructions from his Majesty and shall follow them. The ultimate decision remains in the hands of the Czar. It is for him to decide the destinies of Russia. The Emperor is a friend of peace and desires peace. But I very much fear that the Japanese terms will be such that we shall be unable to arrive at an agreement. The world should disabuse its mind of the idea that Russia wants peace [illegible] price. There are two parties in Russia. One favours the continuation of the war a outrance. This is a large and influential party. The other, to which I belong, favours peace. I love it because I love it because telling the truth has always been my rule in politics. I was for peace before hostilities broke out. When the war began the situation changed. Even though there are these two parties differing as to the wisdom of concluding peace in present circumstances, both would be united if the Japanese demands wounded the amour propre of the Russian people or jeopardised their future as a nation. I am sure also, if I report that the conditions of Japan cannot be agreed to Russia will accept the verdict, and the Russian people will be ready to continue the war for years if necessary. Russia is not crushed, as the foreign Press has led the world to believe. That the internal situation is very serious I do not deny, but in Europe and America the true significance of what is happening is not understood. Correspondents come here, talk with a few badly educated people in St. Petersburg and Moscow, misinterpret what is happening, and fill the world with false impressions as to Russia's future. Russia has little resemblance to Western countries. To know Russia, to understand the soul of the Russian people, it is necessary that one should have been born here or lived for many many years in Russia. The customs, history, and character of the people are entirely different from those of Western nations, and a Russian cannot be judged by Western standards. It is such an immense country and is composed of such diverse elements and interests. The Russian people is like a great family at present, with internal dissensions. But the dissensions will disappear should the people really feel that the integrity of the country is historical future and destiny are at stake. Russia is, not on the verge of dissolution as a great Power. She is obliged to accept any conditions offered, in spite of the military reverses she has suffered. We are passing through an internal crisis which has been marked, by many grave events, which may have other grave events, but the crisis will pass, and in a few years Russia will again take her place as a preponderant Power in the European concert."

Thursday July 20.—A personal friend of M. Witte's assures a Moscow correspondent of the "Times" that M. Witte is convinced that the peace negotiations will not last more than three weeks, and if the Japanese demands prove inacceptable, M. Witte is expected to return immediately.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—At six o'clock this evening M. Witte left here by the Northern express on the beginning of his voyage to Washington.

The "Novoe Vremya" rejects any idea of foreign intervention in the peace negotiations, declaring that if certain States desire to express their views regarding the fate of Manchuria and Corea, they should address themselves direct to Japan. The "Novoe" anticipates that the question of Manchuria and Corea will excite innumerable complications. Those countries, it remarks, have been conquered neither by Japan nor by Russia, who consequently have no right to dispose of them. Baron Hayashi informed a Reuter's representative on July 19 that he had received no fresh intelligences from his Government regarding the prospects of peace. His Excellency added:—"The appointment of M. Witte will have a good effect. I do not attached any importance to the various reports as to what the conditions of peace will be. I only know that the Japanese delegates are now crossing the Pacific. It is to be hoped that, at any rate peace may be in sight."

On Friday, July 21,—The steamship Minnesota, with Baron Komura and the members of the Japanese peace commission on board, arrived at Seattle early yesterday morning. Over 1,000 Japanese welcomed Baron Komura at Seattle and the Mayor greeted him on behalf of the city. Baron Komura the New York correspondent of the "Times" says has decided to give no interviews while in America on the subject of the peace negotiators of the war. A farewell reception was given on board the Minnesota on Tuesday night by Baron Komura, and later he distributed presents among the officers of the steamship.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—M. Witte who arrives in Paris on Friday, will visit Cherbourg by the Gallia sailing on Wednesday next. His arrival is preceded by interesting telegrams from the French correspondents in St. Petersburg. One of them, M. Gaston Leroux, of the Matin, states that the Russian plenipotentiary has finally received the mission to make light of certain difficulties, even that of a war indemnity if he can only arrange an alliance with Japan. It is now agreed that a peace which would imply a treaty of alliance could in no wise be regarded as ignominious. Allied with Japan Russia would still hold her own in the Far East, and this idea, broached by M. Witte has so delighted the Government says, M. Leroux that the question of offering Japan a war indemnity is no longer considered insurmountable. The possibility of coming to terms with England later on is regarded as feasible and logical.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" says there is reason to believe that Russia is prepared to cede Sakhalin, to pay an indemnity and to assent to the Japanese relaction of the Manchurian railway, but that M. Witte has been instructed to first refuse Japan's demands and then to seize some means of disguising the concessions when finally made.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 21.

ARMY(AS RECKONED IN LONDON).

Capt J C H Lingard, 1 M S, B	Capt H M Mackenzie, 4 M S
Capt C P Gunter, 15 E, B	Capt C Maddock, 1 M S
Capt A Miller, 1 M S, B	Capt L P Shipley, 1 M S
Mr F Telfer, B	Capt A Fay, 109 Bgf
Mr M P Coode, B	Capt C de L Luxmoore, 99 Deccan I
Mr F Linnell, B	Lieut H St. G M Meiklejohn, 47 Sikhs
Mr G E Bamfield, B	Lieut H C Ivens, 26 Punjl
Mr J Banister, B	Lieut C C Stuart, 21 Cav
Mr W Scott, B	Lieut D G Robinson, 46 Punjl
Mr F S Hall, B Cav	Second Lieut P Tomlinson, 78 Mophlas
Major C Finch 1 Lrs	
Major D J O Taylor, 39 Sind R	
Capt H Rashleigh, 1 Bgf	
Capt H C Hill, 110 Mahratta	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E H Berthoud, B Cov, 2 mo M C	Capt W F Arnot-Monckjeri, 1 M S, 3 mo M C
Mr H Lucas, B Cov, furl to Dec 2, 1905	Capt A B Tulloch, 1-3 G, 6 mo M C
Mr J L P Hogan, B, special leave commuted into furl and extended by 6 mo	Capt H Campbell, 7 Hariana Lrs, 1 mo
Mr A D Blaschki, B, 1 mo M C	Capt P S B le Claridge, 2 L1 Cav, 3 mo M C
Mr F Sandell, B, 2 mo furl	Lieut C B Sanders, 8 T C, 3 mo M C
Mr B W Forster, B, 2 mo ex imodinary leave with privi	Lieut E C Ross, 6 Jat L I, 2 mo M C
Mr W H Wathen, B, 1 mo M C	Lieut W F Scott, 30 Inf, 2 mo M C
Major C Coffin, 8 E, 3 mo M C	Lieut A F Inglis, 1 G F, 3 mo M C
Major E E T Money-Shewan, 15 E, 3 mo M C	Lieut L A Bethell, 8 G R, 3 mo M C
Major C T W Forth, 30 P., 3 mo M C	Lieut K Macnee, 88 Carnati I, 6 mo M C
Major B P S Rooke, 9, B I, 6 mo M C	Capt B W Hurlock, 39 Inf, 3 mo M C
Capt F F Major, 91 Russell's L, 3 mo M C	Lieut E W G Sandes, 19 P, 3 mo M C
Capt W Bendon, 51 S, 6 weeks' M C	Nursing Sister Miss M M Harris, Q A M N S R, 3 mo M C

PROHIBITED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col B Cobb, 1 M S, B	Mr R B Hyde, B
Lieut-Col H E Stewart, B	Mr D Anthony, B
Major J B C Calgin, B	Mr C C Hall, B
Mr H J Rose, 1 Cov	Capt G G Webster, 1 M S, M
Mr A W Thew, B Cov	Mr G S T Harris, M
Mr J A Brown, B Cov	Mr C E T Balston M
Mr J A Rose, B Cov	Mr G A Thomas, 19 Cov
Mr H Mason, B Cov	Mr W H White, B
Mr A C F H M B Blenkinsopp, B Cov	Capt Lord, A D C, B A
Mr B L H Clarke, B Cov	Capt W I Mitchell, 124 Baloch
Mr W P Barton, B Cov	Capt H E A Pearson, 23 Sch
Mr R O Edgar, B	Lieut [illegible]
Mr H B Welsh, B	Capt W Hay, 107 Rjts
Mr A C Verrieres, B	Capt H Rose, 102 Mahratta L I
Mr B M C Hamilton, B	Capt H Blackwell, M S
Mr G Robertson, B	Lieut W D Rose, 32 Lrs
Mr P Bonarjee, B	Lieut G F Pepys, 21 Wilde's R
Mr W A Galbraith, B	Second Lieut H S Turnbull, 1 A

The introduction of a united stamp for postal and revenue purposes will involve the cancellation, before the Government of India and Postal Authorities, of many thousands of stamps. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be experienced

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, July 17, in reply to a question from the Marquess of Bute, the Marquess of Bath made a statement similar to that made in the House of Commons by Mr. Brodrick.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to Mr. Buchanan, said:—The inquiry has [illegible] to me by telegraph certain points in connection with the despatch of May 31 on Army administration on which the Government of India think it necessary to make reference at once, as they submit to rather than working of the new scheme practicable. I have explained in return that these recommendations do not contravene the provisions of the despatch and have expressed the satisfaction of his Majesty's Government that Lord Kitchener has been able to agree with the Viceroy and his Council as to the course to be adopted with regard to them. The points on which the Viceroy requested assurances were as follows:—

1. That the member of Council in charge of the Military Supply Department should always be a soldier. His Majesty's Government are prepared to appoint a soldier to the impending vacancy, but they cannot fetter the discretion of the Crown as to future vacancies.

2. That the Military Supply Member should be available for official consultation by the Viceroy on all military questions. This is a natural position. The reply of his Majesty's Government is that there is no desire to fetter the constitutional right of the Viceroy to consult any member of his Council on all military or unofficial matters, and that the existing system, by which all the Commander-in-Chief's proposals pass to the Viceroy through the channel of the military Member, having been done away with, the latter's special status can only exist for the Military Supply Member to be consulted on the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief, or vice versa.

3. That the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department (to be in future presided over by the Commander-in-Chief), should be given the local rank of major-general. To this there is no objection.

4. The important changes in military organisation, especially in the native Army, should be discussed by a mobilisation committee, of which the Commander-in-Chief and Military Supply Members should be essential members, and that a schedule of cases should be drawn up, which the Secretary in the Army Department should submit to the Viceroy before orders are passed on them.

These provisions are cordially in accord with the despatch, and His Majesty's Government are glad to find that on this, as on the preceding points, they can meet the views of the Government of India without affecting the principle of the new system which it has been decided necessary to establish. The telegrams are being laid on the table.

ATTITUDE OF LORD CURZON.

On Wednesday, July 19, Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to the report of a speech delivered by Lord Curzon at the Viceregal Council by the Government which the decision of His Majesty's Government with regard to the administration of the Indian Army and the despatch of the Secretary of State conveying that decision were criticised, if not offensively, by several members of the Council, in which the Viceroy said was conceded to the Government of India three-quarters of a century ago under which Lord Curzon alleged that it was his bounden duty to sustain certain obligations; and whether the Secretary of State would take the earliest opportunity of informing the House of the course which his Majesty's Government proposed to take with regard to this extraordinary speech.

Mr. Brodrick: I have telegraphed to the Viceroy asking him to telegraph for the information of his Majesty's Government the text of the speech delivered by His Excellency in Legislative Council yesterday. Until I receive it I cannot make any statement as to the views of the Government on it.

Sir H. Fowler: Will the right hon. gentleman take it as earlier opportunity of informing the House as to the course which his Majesty's Government intends to take?

Mr. Brodrick: Yes, I hope to make a statement early next week.

EAST INDIA LOANS (RAILWAYS).

On Tuesday, July 18, on the motion to confirm the resolution of the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise in the United Kingdom on the security of the revenues of India, by the creation and issue of capital stock, bonds, debentures, or bills, a sum not exceeding £20,000,000 for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India, Mr. Caldwell asked questions as to the financial effect of the resolution, and hoped a full statement would be made by the Government on this stage. Under the form of the resolution was discussed, and a motion hostile to the Government was rejected by 232 votes, to 2.6. Mr. Arnold-Forster afterwards made a general statement on the War Office Vote. The Scottish Education Bill was considered on the 4th. On the 17th Mr. Balfour announced the withdrawal of the Redistributions, generalsand said he hoped the Unemployed Bill could be proceeded with, consentious passage, so as to be in operation by August 1. Mr. Brodrick said the money was to be applied to railway purchase and railway construction in India, and spread over the whole of the railways in India it gave a capital invested at the rate of £1,000 per mile, being the proportion to which he thought no other country could afford a parallel. It was time that a loan of three and a half per cent. but the Government had decided the principle of the loan should be borrowed as largely as possible in the country where it was to be expended. That was the justification for paying a higher rate of interest than was paid in England. It was imprative that they should have this additional borrowing power at the earliest possible date, because the greatest object to be attained at present was the development of the resources of India. He hoped the House would confirm the decision of the Committee.

Mr. S. Smith approved of the policy of borrowing a portion of the money in India.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Bill was brought up and read a first time.

GOVERNMENT ACQUIREMENT OF LAND IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Ellis Griffith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the notice of the intention of the Government of India to acquire certain areas in Council Street, Government Place East, and the Place of Canning, for publication; whether the object of this acquisition is to find room for menial staff, band, and additional stable accommodation for the Viceroy during his residence in Calcutta, which is confined to a period of about four months only in each year; whether he is aware that the acquisition of these areas will displace several European firms which have been there carrying on business for over half a century and inconvenience the European population of Calcutta by the closing of these places of business and that there is no land in the immediate vicinity of the business part of Calcutta to which these displaced firms can remove; whether his attention has been drawn to the petition of the Calcutta Trades' Association of March 20 last, protesting against this interference with the business of the capital of India and whether he will cause an inquiry to be made, and before the intended acquisition is carried into effect.

Mr. Brodrick: I have seen the notification of the intention of the Government of India to acquire the areas referred to in the question. The object stated in the notification are to provide offices for the Viceroy's private and military secretaries; residential quarters for officers, subordinates, and servants attached to His Excellency's staff; and for the Viceroy's bands; a hospital and dispensary for the staff; furniture and camp equipment store rooms; and extension of stablings for Government House. I have seen in the newspapers correspondence on the subject, and the Government of India have communicated with the Calcutta Trades Association have been informed, in reply to their representation of March 20 last, that the firms mentioned in their petition will be permitted to remain in occupation until the expiry of their leases. It is probable that the improvements now being carried out in Calcutta will eventually provide eligible sites to which they can remove when their leases expire. It does not appear necessary to [illegible] any further action at the present stage.

EDUCATION OF LABOURERS' CHILDREN IN ASSAM.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he proposes to allow the Commissioner of Assam to receive the question of improved education for the children of labourers in tea gardens and otherwise in Assam for six years; and if so, will he explain why, if this reform is to be introduced, there is no sign of it in this year's budget; and whether he is aware that the State of Baroda affords more opportunities of primary education to its subjects than are offered in British-governed States.

Mr. Brodrick: I do not, as at present advised, propose to interfere with the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. I doubt if in any part of India, whether British territory or Native States special facilities are accorded to the children of agricultural labourers in excess of those granted to the general population. In primary education generally Assam is not more backward than other provinces.

Bad Blood

"Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done, I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the sores were beginning to disappear. By the time five bottles, to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly sound, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations of this great medicine. Be sure you get the genuine.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

HOME.

COURT.—His Kingand Queen visited Manchester on the 13th. His Majesty afterwards opened the new dock of the Manchester Ship Canal, and unveiled the Salford war memorial. The King and Queen visited Wimbledon on Saturday, and opened the new homes for widows and daughters of officers. The King spent the week-end with the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Eastbourne. The King will hold a review of Scottish Volunteers in Edinburgh on September 18. The Princess of Wales and the Infanta Princess Eulalie have made good progress. The Duke of Albany has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

British Empire League.—The Lord Mayor presided on Monday at the Mansion house at the annual general meeting of the league.

Eastleasdeal.—The Baptist World Congress ended on Tuesday with a demonstration in the Albert hall. The King telegraphed last week thanking the congress for its message to himself and the Queen. A Baptist World Alliance has been formed.

Election.—At Carlisle last week Mr. Chance (L), was elected by 3 610 votes, to 2,566 for Mr. Sanderson (C.).

Imperial South African Association.—The annual dinner of the association was held on July 14. The Duke of Westminster Presided, and the Colonial Secretary also spoke.

Trial.—At Belfast, on Saturday, Stephen Clark was charged with attempting to stir up sedition, but was discharged.—The Independent Orangemen have issued a manifesto calling on Nationalists and Orangemen to unite, and describing Unionism as a discredited creed.

Lady Brownlow unveiled at Lincoln Cathedral, on Saturday, a memorial to Tennyson.

Law.—A decree nisi for divorce has been granted to H. W. H. Quayle Jones, and a similar decree to the wife of Colonel C. A. K. Hall. Three death sentences have been pronounced, at Durham and Maidstone.—Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co. have got judgment for £250 damages against a printers' trade union for inducing workmen to break their contract of service.—A meeting of creditors was held on Wednesday, under the bankruptcy of Mrs. Brown-Potter.

London traffic.—The Royal Commission on London traffic has come to the conclusion that to rehouse on site is too costly for the ratepayer, and to relieve overcrowding they recommend, among other things, a further extension of tramways with through communication between the different tramway systems; and the construction of two new main avenues through London, one from west to east and the other from north to south with four lines of tramways on the surface and four lines of railway a few feet below the surface.

Lord Londonderry presided on Wednesday, at the opening of the Health Congress.

Mining accidents.—The King and Queen have sent messages to Wattstown Colliery, expressing profound sympathy for the relations of those who lost their lives by the recent disaster.—Five persons were killed on Sunday by a colliery accident at Haydock, and five deaths were caused by two other accidents.

Naval and Military.—At Bisley last week, the Elcho shield was won by Scotland the Kolapore Cup by Canada and the Ashburton Shield by Harrow. This week the Alexandra has been won by Private McInnes, 3rd Lanark, the United Services Challenge Cup by the Volunteers, and the Chancellor's Challenge Plate by Cambridge University.—Sergeant Souter, 1st V.B. Gordon Highlanders, has won the Bronze Medal in the first stage of the King's Prize.—The accident on board the Implacable caused seven deaths.—The Duke of Fife unveiled on Saturday a memorial to the Islington men who fell in South Africa.—A New Red Cross Society has been established in the Isle of Thanet.—The Territorial and War Stores Commission held its first public sitting on Monday. Mr. Brodrick and Sir Edward Ward gave evidence. Evidence has since been given before the Commission by Mr. Frank Green, Sir Alfred Major, and other officials.—Lord Roberts at the annual meeting of the Lads' Drill Association on Wednesday, urged the value of military training in schools.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 13th, it was announced that the control of news in time of war was being considered by the Government. On the 14th there was some discussion on the new rules made under the Irish Land Acts; and the second reading debate of the Convocations Bill began. On the 17th, questions were asked regarding the Naval Reserve and the Imperial Yeomanry. On the 18th the London County Council Bill (tramways) and Railway tramways on the Thames Embankment and bridges was rejected; and Lord Lansdowne made a statement on Macedonian affairs.—In the House of Commons on the 13th, the question of the Volunteers was discussed, and a motion hostile to the Government was rejected by 232 votes, to 2.6. Mr. Arnold-Forster afterwards made a general statement on the War Office Vote. The Scottish Education Bill was considered on the 14th. On the 17th Mr. Balfour announced the withdrawal of the Redistributions, generalsand said he hoped the Unemployed Bill could be proceeded with, consentious passage, so as to be in operation by August 1. Mr. Brodrick said the money was to be applied to railway purchase and railway construction in India, and spread over the whole of the railways in India it gave a capital invested at the rate of £1,000 per mile, being the proportion to which he thought no other country could afford a parallel. It was time that a loan of three and a half per cent. but the Government had decided the principle of the loan should be borrowed as largely as possible in the country where it was to be expended. That was the justification for paying a higher rate of interest than was paid in England. It was imprative that they should have this additional borrowing power at the earliest possible date, because the greatest object to be attained at present was the development of the resources of India. He hoped the House would confirm the decision of the Committee.

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THE UNITED STATES.

The Peary expedition to the North Pole left New York on Sunday.

Mr. Hyde, Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, under which the cotton estimates are prepared, has resigned.

New York has been suffering terribly from a heat wave.

FOREIGN.

Crete.—The Consuls have given the insurgents 15 days to lay down arms. The insurgents say they will only yield to force.

France.—The National Fete was celebrated on Friday in Paris with unwonted impressiveness. British naval officers from Brest took part, and were also entertained on Saturday and Sunday by the Premier and the Paris Municipality.—At Brest the British warships participated in the fete. They left Brest on Monday.—The Chamber of Deputies was prorogued on the 13th after a stormy scene, the Amnesty Bill being withdrawn.—The submarine Farfadet was raised on Saturday. King Edward sent a wreath for the funeral of the victims of the disaster.

Germany.—The Emperor, who is cruising in Swedish waters met King Oscar at Gefle last week.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on Wednesday attained his majority and took the oath of accession.—The rising in South West Africa has so far cost 1,100 German lives and about £12,500,000.

Morocco.—It is stated that after the battle on July 9 the Pretender was obliged to retreat towards the west.

Russia.—Representatives of trade and industry met on Monday at Moscow and passed resolutions in favour of constitutional reform.—A congress of Zemstvos and Dumas was opened in Moscow on Wednesday.—Twenty-four ringleaders of the disturbances at Odessa have been hanged.

Spain.—Senor Echegaray has accepted the office of Minister of Finance.

The War.—In Sakhalin, a Russian force was routed on July 12 after a stubborn resistance.—Admiral Kamimara's destroyers approached Ukiwi Bay on July 17, and scattered small parties of Russian troops.—According to Tokio reports, General Linevitch has nearly 400,000 men.—M. Witte has been appointed a Russian Peace Commissioner in place of M. Muravieff, but a Moscow Correspondent is assured that the chance of peace has become remote since the invasion of Sakhalin.—M. Witte says he fears the Japanese terms "will be such that we shall be unable to arrive at an agreement."—The Tsar has ordered the release of a number of British officers of the Jap

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 21.

BELLS, BELLS, BELLS.

SOMEBODY has started a crusade against church bells —not the bell of the muffin gentleman or the crier, or the bells which go to make a peal. The single bell which, in season and out, is rung to call the unwilling to worship is the instrument of torture against which the pen of the weary is directed. Much as one personally sympathises with the protest, there is not the least hope that it will succeed in abating the nuisance. Bells have been employed in association with religious worship certainly from the early days of Egypt. Cymbals and hand-bells and small crotals served for the festivals of Isis; and Aaron and other Jewish high-priests wore bells of gold upon their raiment. In camp and garrison the Greeks employed bells; the Romans announced the hour of bathing by their melody. We still fail to greatly improve upon the old compositions; it is still copper and tin for the best. Steel has been tried, but it is not a successful bell, as it lacks sustained vibration. Glass is mellow and beautiful, but too fragile. The one metal which is impossible is that which everybody imagines makes the best bell—silver.

MANY ADVENTURES.

Wimbledon, which is honoured by a visit from the King and Queen, has in times past seen much royalty. Possibly old-time residents would have been glad to see still more of the reigning family, for it meant some betterment of their condition. Thus, when Queen Bess when there, towards the close of the sixteenth century, they carried out work which finds record in the registers of the parish church at Kingston: "Paid for mending the wayes when the Queen went from Wimbledon to Nonsuch, 20d." The Manor of Wimbledon has passed with extraordinary frequency from owner to owner. It has been alternately Crown property and private again and again. One man became lord of the Manor whose father had worked upon it as a blacksmith. Queen Catherine Parr was one of its royal owners. Queen Henrietta Maria another. Charles II. had it after Cromwell had sold it to a gentleman who was to have something with the undoing of the Cromwellian succession. Nobles and tradesmen, cavaliers, and a South Sea Bubble speculator have been among those privately to own it.

A MOB'S INSPIRATION.

Whatever be the hardship arising out of the redistribution scheme, the members who lose their seats will at least be spared a considerable amount of expense. In towns and places where every possible form of athletic and social club abounds, and each gets a tribute from the member for the division—Blackburn is a noble example—a man, unless he have an ample fortune, may find his resources seriously drained by this covert blackmail. We are not so bad as we used to be at say, Norwich where, if they held a religious service, the free and independent electors had to have not so much something in their tea, as something between the leaves of their Moody and Sankeys. A witness at an inquiry into the matter said that a pure election at Norwich was an impossibility. The number of corruptible electors was between 3000 and 5000. Both parties might agree to leave these alone, but if they did, this body would at once nominate a candidate of their own determined to have someone out of whom to get money

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

The Commissioners who on Monday commenced to let light into the dark story of the War Stores scandal, have a dark place in which to set up their search-light. The Chancellor's Court itself may be abolished, but the whole block of the Law Courts themselves, which [illegible] to see and to admire, is a dread-inspiring place. The architecture [illegible], but the plan of the building [illegible] superstitious might argue that [illegible] attend the courts, seeing that the [illegible] was inaugurated by a failure, Queen Victoria was present personally to declare the building open. But that nervousness, which she was never understood in others of which in herself she was able to get the better on a great public occasion, had the upper hand her. Everything had followed its due course until the moment in which the Queen should express the formal sentence opening the Courts. She could not get her nerves under command, but beckoned Sir William Harcourt to her side and whispered in his ear. The Squire of Malwood faced the crowded and brilliant audience, and simply stated that he had the Queen's commands to declare the building open.

MEN OF STRAW.

Monday's ceremony lacked a good deal of the picturesqueness which would have been inevitably attendant had it taken place at the old Law Courts in the earlier days. The Commissioners would have ridden to the Hall in State on mules and have found the building beset with curious-looking individuals, distinguished by their wearing as part of their uniform straw protruding from their shoes. This was the badge whereby these men were known as ready to swear for either side in any cause to any statement which might be put in their mouths. These were the men of straw perpetuated in a phrase now applied to a quite different class of the community. There remain, however, pleasanter memorials of the old days, notably those in which Sir Thomas More figured. While he was presiding in the Chancery Court, his father was sitting in the Court of King's Bench. Every morning the son would cross the Hall to beg a blessing of his father before entering upon the duties of the day.

A MONK WOULD BE.

The story that the Czar desires to abdicate and become the head of a monastery brings to mind the Rabelaisian couplet:—

The Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
The Devil was well, the Devil a monk was he.

Russia has had a Czar from a monastery, but when her lords step down from the throne she finds for them a shorter cut to the grave. The one monk that ruled brought about frightful bloodshed. When Ivan the Terrible's son, Feodor Ivanovitch, died, poisoned, there ended the line of Rurik and Boris, brother-in-law of the murdered man, reigned, then died by his own hand. His son was strangled; then up rose Demetrius, the monk, who was declared to be uncle of the latest victim. His reign was abruptly ended by his biding strangled, and Poland overran the land with awful cruelty, until the nation arose and called upon on Michael Romenoff to reign, and so founded the present dynasty.

DOWN FROM A THRONE.

If the Czar did abdicate, he would be by no means alone in his new role as ex-monarch. Don Carlos has reigned over the greater part of Northern Spain, and the man is living who should take the place upon the throne of Bavaria which the Regent, Prince Leopold, occupies. The ex-Empress Eugenie was always the Empress to Queen Victoria, who never forgot to have her so referred to in official publications, long after the man in the street had forgotton Sedan and the Commune. Had events turned as it was hoped they would, a poor woman who has this many a year been an inmate of a sick-room, with intellect clouded and memory mercifully obliterated, would this day be Empress of Mexico, with the Emperor Maximilian by her side. Queen Ranavalona would still be Queen of Madagascar, but for the overwhelming might of France; while had King Milan been a rational being he would yet be living, King of Servia, with Queen Natalie to share his throne, and the murdered Alexander yet to reign.

THE PRICE OF A SMOKE.

The world is still waiting to hear how it is that so tragic a cycle of accidents has plunged our coalfields into mourning. Too frequently it proves that a moment of carelessness or selfish indifference has been the cause of disasters such as that at Wattstown. In point of numbers killed and injured, the disaster at the Black Vein Pit near Newport, was similar to this latest. There no fewer than 142 men died—their lives the price of one man's smoke. Such precautions were taken that not a man was allowed to descend the mine until his lamp had been examined and locked by a special officer. Yet, in spite of all down in the pit a wretched man exposed his lamp in order to light a forbidden pipe of tobacco, and next minute he with seven score o' hers lay dead in a ruined mine.

OTHER ROAD-HOGS.

On country roads where there is no footpath and the dust lies thickly, the motoring road-hog is very, very bad. But the pedestrian is being pampered by magistrates and police into believing that he alone has a right to the highway. He dare not be too obstinate in the path of a motor, so he takes it out of the cyclist. You will see males deliberately post themselves on the only smooth part of the road in order to force a cyclist—lady for preference—on to the flints; or spread themselves, six broad, across the track, to drive into the hedge, where the thorns lie thick. And if at a difficult corner of a country town, where vehicular traffic is brisk you find a knot of loungers to make the way more difficult, depend upon it in the centre of the group you will find a policeman to smile at your difficulties. Ten miles out of London, and for twenty beyond that the average pedestrian is a Yahoo of the first magnitude.

EXERCISING A SPIRIT.

Directors of the London and North-Western Railway should be interested in the resuscitated Cock-lane "ghost" whose antics the P. S. R. is gravely investigating. The company has had its own ghost. That, at any rate, they were assured was the case when they were building their line to Buxton. Again and again the foundations of a bridge subsided, without rhyme or reason. Then the wise men of Derbyshire put their heads together, and found that it all resulted from the evil spell cast by a skull placed in the window of a farm at Tunstead. Somebody associated with the railway had touched it, and let loose the evil genius within. No good could be done until there came a Lancashire poet, who indited an ode to the skull; and while the ghost was mastering the dialect in which the ode was written the bridge got itself well and truly built. That is the unofficial history of the North-Western ghost.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the [illegible]

ARDATH SMOKING MIXTURE.

New Season's Crops.

The Original ingredients in Ardath Smoking Mixture, of this season's crops, are specially fine in quality.

The High Class

"ARDATH"

SMOKING MIXTURE

Has No Equal in Quality.

MILD. **MEDIUM.** FULL.

Price 1 Re. 6 As. per ½-lb. Tin.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Messrs. M. MELACHRINO & Co., 73, Esplanade Road.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary. They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay, commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give Advice [illegible]

HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
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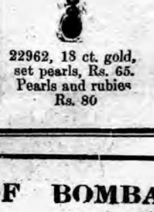

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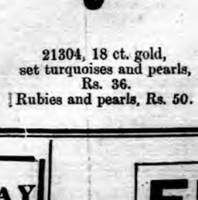

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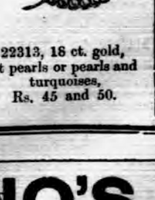

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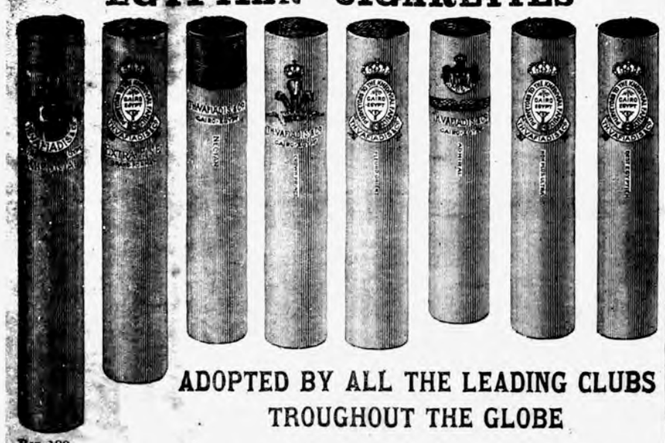

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